FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

VOP Reports 'Arafat's Return From Belgrade A 1
PLO Official Says 'Arafat-Qadhdhafi Meeting Led to 'No Results' A 1
Fatah's Abu Iyad Attacks Arab Oil Countries A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Security Forces Disperse Pro-Iranian Demonstrators [AFP] C 1
Islamic Group Issues Shirazi Assassination Statement C 1
Islamic Front Statement Condemns Al Khalifah Regime C 1

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Urges Arabs To Shelve Differences C 2
Oil Minister Returns From OPEC Meeting C 3
Paper Denounces U.S. Use of Oman Base C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Prime Minister Interviewed on Arab Unity, U.S. Stance C 4
Paper Says U.S. To Try Second Rescue Attempt C 8
Information Minister Outlines New 5-Year Plan Details C 8

PDRY

YSP Cables Support to Cuba Against 'U.S. Aggression' C 9

EGYPT

Ghali Announces Decision To Postpone Autonomy Talks D 1
Khalil Blames Begin for Suspension of Talks D 1
Foreign Ministry Preparing Report on Negotiations D 1
As-Sadat To Hold 'Important' Meeting on Talks 15 May D 2
Press Provides Comment on Suspension of Talks D 2
Background Report D 2
AL-AHRAM Editorial D 3
AL-AHRAM Editor's Column D 3
Ghali Receives Reply From Israel's Shamir on Protest Letter D 4
Jerusalem Reports Weizman's Remarks After As-Sadat Meeting D 5
London OBSERVER Claim on U.S. Plan For Bases in Egypt Denied D 5
Oman, Somalia To Have Only Arab Embassies in Cairo D 5

IRAQ

Reportage on Visit of Kuwaiti Heir Apparent E 1
Meeting With Sa'dun Hammadi E 1
Meeting With President Husayn E 1
Meeting With RCC Official E 1
Departure for Amman E 1
Baghdad Radio Reports on Visit E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Returns From Yugoslavia 8 May F 1
State Minister Al-Qasim Returns From African Tour F 1
Kuwaiti Heir Apparent Arrives in Amman 10 May F 1
King Husayn Receives Kuwaiti Heir F 2
Talks Begin F 2
Deported West Bank Leaders Arrive in Amman F 3
Issue Statement F 3
Received by King Husayn F 3
Received by Prime Minister F 4
Jordan To Complain to UN F 5
Press Comment on Kuwaiti Talks, Hebron Deportees F 6

LEBANON

U.S. Operation in Iran Said To Hurt French Mediation Effort G 1
Security Spokesman's Statement on 9 May Incidents G 1

SYRIA

YAR Education Minister Meets Prime Minister al-Kasm H 1
Delivers Message to Al-Asad H 1
Message Contents H 1
Departs 11 May H 2
Al-Kasm Receives Niger Delegation, Message for Al-Asad H 2
Oil Minister Receives Algerian Counterpart H 2
Khaddam Receives Message From Pakistani Counterpart H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

FLN Adopts Domestic, Foreign Policy Resolutions I 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Elaborates on Physical Liquidation Doctrine I 3
Libya Demands Compensation for World War II Losses I 4
Islamic, Nonaligned Meeting To View U.S. Iran Action I 4
Foreign Secretary Calls for Effective Boycott of Egypt I 5
At-Turayki Receives POLISARIO Leader, Chadian Minister I 5
LATE REPORT: Libyans Occupy Own Embassies in Europe I 6

ISRAEL

French Trade Minister Meets Begin, Refuses To Comment N 1
Burg Reacts To Egypt's Decision To Suspend Autonomy Talks N 1
Jerusalem Radio Interview N 1
Talks 'Only Postponed' N 2
As-Sadat's Motives Unclear N 3
Cairo Reporter on Reasons for Autonomy Talks Postponement N 3
Radio Reports Egyptian Press Criticism of Begin N 4
Shamir Leaves For Europe, Comments on Autonomy Negotiations N 4
Peres Comments on Husayn's Possible Inclusion in Negotiations N 5
Head of Soviet Delegation in Israel on Mideast Peace N 5

Weizman Interviewed on Negotiations, Territories, Other Issues N 6
MA'ARIV Interview [9 May] N 6
Weizman Denial of Remarks N 10
More on Weizman Statements N 11
Egyptians Requesting Israeli Visas Harrassed by Security Forces N 11
[HA'ARETZ 11 May]
Cabinet To Establish Settlement Land Committee N 12
Sharon To Head Committee N 12
Gush Emunim, Zionist Federation Establishing New Settlement N 13
Exiled Notables Attempt Return To West Bank N 13
Arrival in Amman N 13
Deported Leaders at Allenby Bridge N 13

EAST AFRICA

SUDAN

Trade, Cultural Agreements With Ethiopia Signed R 1

UGANDA

Ojok Dismissal Leads to Confrontation With Binaisa R 1
Chief of Staff Dismissed R 1
Military Rejects Dismissal R 1
JANA Reports Minister Arrested R 2
Appeal To Armed Forces R 2
Foreign Financial Transactions Suspended R 3
Dar es Salaam Report on 11 May Situation R 3
AFP: Troops Take Control R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Intense Fighting for Capital of Chad Continues S 1
AFP 9 May Report S 1
AFP 10 May Report S 1
Libyan Involvement Alleged S 2
High Chadian Officials Meet to Draw Up Plan S 2
LE MONDE Describes French Pullout From Ndjamena Camp [7 May] S 3

CONGO

President Receives DPRK Foreign Ministry Delegation S 4

ZAIRE

Mobutu Meets Moroccan, Congolese Foreign Ministers S 4

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

UK Foreign Office Official Arrives on 3-Day Official Visit T 1

LIBERIA

Sergeant Doe Explains Purpose of People's Redemption Council T 1

NIGERIA

National Economic Council Holds First Meeting T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With Portugal U 1
Central Committee Denies Arrival of Nicaraguan Troops U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Every Ministry To Have 'Control, Discipline' Office U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Reports Reactions to Constitution Proposals U 3
Johannesburg Carries Uranium Production Figures U 4

ZIMBABWE

Agreement for Preferential Trade With EEC Signed U 4
Briefs: Zimbabwe Labor Ministry Name Change; Zimbabwe Roads Ministry Name Change U 4

VCP REPORTS 'ARAFAT'S RETURN FROM BELGRADE

NC100840 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar has returned from Belgrade where he, together with the Yugoslav people and world leaders, participated in the funeral of the great departed leader, Josip Broz Tito.

Yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar held a series of official meetings with Yugoslav party and state officials, who affirmed Yugoslavia's continued support for the PLO in accordance with the departed Yugoslav leader's policy.

Abu 'Ammar also held meetings with heads of the Arab, Asian and African delegations who participated in the funeral.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also talked with representatives and correspondents of the socialist and Western European papers and news agencies about the current situation in the Middle East. He strongly denounced the continuing Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the barbaric deeds against the peoples of the occupied territories as well as acts of air and land piracy against the Palestinian and Lebanese masses in southern Lebanon.

PLO OFFICIAL SAYS 'ARAFAT-QADHDHAFI MEETING LED TO 'NO RESULTS'

ID101326 Rabat MAP in English 1252 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Rabat, May 10 (MAP)--Mr. Abu Marwan, chief of the bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Rabat, reaffirmed in a statement he made to the Saudi weekly AL-YAMAMAH that the meetings held in Tripoli between the Libyan president, Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the Palestinian leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, led to no results.

Mr Abu Marwan added that during the Tripoli summit, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was not reconciled with Libya, predicting that had the PLO renounced to participate in this summit, another organization close to the Libyan regime would have taken its place.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD ATTACKS ARAB OIL COUNTRIES

NC102038 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1755 GMT 10 May 80

[Text of 9 May speech by Fatah Leader Abu Iyad at a mass rally held in Beirut by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in solidarity with the Palestinian resistance in the West Bank and in honor of the three Palestinian deportees--recorded]

[Excerpts] Where is freedom? Our defenseless people are dying every day. Our people in Hebron are dying. I say to those who talk of Islam and religion: Where are the Ibrahimi Mosque and the Al-Aqsa Mosque? Where is their Islam? [applause] The Islam they know is to stand up in Islamabad to criticize the Soviet Union. We do not believe in this Islam of America. Where is Islam in the hearts of those reactionaries in the Arab world? What is this Islam they are talking about when we have only 10 meters of the Ibrahimi Mosque for the Muslims of Hebron and Palestine to perform their prayers? [words indistinct] Does Islam preach humiliation?

How far are they from Islam? What is the role of oil in Islam? We are still paying and giving the blood and oil of the Arab citizen and nation to the United States so that it can send this oil to Israel to strike at us.

Where is freedom for the Arab citizen who, if he wants to say a word, is accused of being a communist atheist who must be expelled from the Arab homeland, or of being a traitor because he talks of pride and honor.

Where are the 200 or 150 million Arabs from Palestine and Hebron and our women and children in the occupied land?

Arab intelligence is still preoccupied with saying this and that are nationalist, progressive and must be imprisoned. What is this nation and where is the Arab nation? Where is this nation to stand with this people in the occupied land?

Shall we be content with the summit resolution and $150 million to help our people in the occupied land? Half the Arab nation has paid nothing on the pretext that this fund will strengthen the Israeli economy. This is the situation in the Arab world. Which Arab regime has democracy and allows its people freedom of speech? Our people in the occupied territory are alone facing the Zionist occupation by force. Where are Arab strength and (?resources)? Real bravery [applause] is to deploy all our guns and to pool our efforts toward the occupied land. This surge in the occupied land is awaiting even a bullet to help.

The Israelis expelled brothers Fahd, Muhammad Milhim and the great Shaykh at-Tamimi. What have the Arabs done? A resolution was adopted at the Security Council. The United States even vetoed the resolution. Did Israel hear? Israel will not hear because it knows that there are no Arab regimes. Why was not one demonstration staged? Has there been one demonstration in the entire Arab homeland, besides Lebanon, to protest the expulsion of the three leader? [applause] Name just one demonstration. Not one single demonstration was staged in the entire Arab homeland to protest the expulsion of the three strugglers.

The Arabs say they are against the Camp David agreements and the autonomy rule. Who will fill the vacuum when Israel deports all leaders? I am confident of our people, and a small girl will be a leader. However, must we remain silent about this plot and implement the other side of the Camp David agreement through absolute Arab silence about the expulsion of these leaders? Why has there been no protest in the Arab world, an hour of silence, a demonstration with women participating? I really believe that we are in a strange and surprising situation.

What is our stand toward our friends in the world? At the Islamabad conference [words indistinct] and now preparing for a new Islamic conference just to (?condemn) the Soviet Union and its occupation of Afghanistan. [words indistinct]

Let us be practical in our political relations, at least, [keeping] a friend who is giving us arms. All of us are carrying Kalashnikovs and our artillery and tanks are from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. At least, let us keep this friend so that he will listen to us. A word we say to these countries about oil shakes all the oil capitals. We tell them: If you are unable to cut off our enemies, at least (?give) it to our friends. What is the answer? Wrath in this homeland and a threat to cut off aid. Why? We are even forbidden just to talk about oil because if we touch on this subject [words indistinct] we are allowed to curse and say whatever we want, but not to approach this holy oil arena. They consider it more important than Jerusalem, Hebron and (?the Palestinian people). Why is this? If this is how things stand toward our friends, how will they respect us?

BAHRAIN

SECURITY FORCES DISPERSE PRO-IRANIAN DEMONSTRATORS

NC111000 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Manama, May 11, (AFP)--Security forces today used teargas to disperse Iranian and other Shi'ite Moslem demonstrators after the burial of one of their number they alleged was killed by the police. The demonstrators numbered about 100 but no injuries or arrests were reported.

ISLAMIC GROUP ISSUES SHIRAZI ASSASSINATION STATEMENT

JN091830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain has issued a statement in Beirut, condeming the criminal assassination of Ayatollah Seyyed Hasan Shirazi.

The statement reads: In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate: Among the believers are men who have been true to their covenant with God: Of them some have completed their vow (to the extreme), and some (still) wait: But they have never changed (their determination) in the least [Koranic verse].

Once again, the hands of the treacherous Ba'th in Iraq have carried out an imperialist-Zionist plot, by slaughtering the mujahidin ulemas. After the crime of arresting, torturing and terminating the life of His Eminence Ayatollah as-Sadr and his struggler sister, the treacherous Ba'thist hands have committed another crime in assassinating Ayatollah Shirazi. The imperialist hands once again conceal themselves under the cloak of the agent Ba'thist regime.

While condemning this ugly crime, we note the contents of Imam Khomeyni's cable in this regard. The cable said that the criminal U.S. hands had their role in these cowardly assassination attempts. We also condemn the Ba'thist-Khalifah collaboration and the arrest of ulemas and the faithful strugglers in Bahrain.

The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, while blessing the award of the medal of martyrdom upon the martyr, hopes that this medal will be a torch lighting the road for the liberation of the Islamic nation from all despots.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, in Beirut.

ISLAMIC FRONT STATEMENT CONDEMNS AL KHALIFAH REGIME

JN120702 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 May 80

["Text" of statement issued 11 May by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: As to those who deny the signs of God, and in defiance of right, slay the prophets, and slay those who teach just dealing with mankind, announce to them a grievous penalty [Koranic verse].

Once again, the Al Khalifah agent regime has expressed its brutish nature by murdering one of the sons of Islam and the Koran, Martyr Jamil 'Ali. After the massive arrests of the revolutionary believers, the sons of our Muslim people, the Al Khalifah authorities began to torture the prisoners using Israeli and Jordanian mercenaries, in addition to Al Khalifah agents. Many of them came close to dying as a result of this torture.

While condemning this cruel murder, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain vows to continue its struggle until the agent Al Khalifah regime is toppled and all criminal agents are tried. The hand of justice will not have mercy on these criminals, when the agent imperialist-Zionist regime collapses.

Shame and death to the pharaohs, mercy and immortality to the martyr sons of Bahrain and victory to the Islamic Revolution everywhere.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, in Beirut.

KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER URGES ARABS TO SHELVE DIFFERENCES

LD091220 Kuwait KUNA in English 1038 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 9 (KUNA)--His highness the crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah, has urged the Arabs to shelve their differences and mobilize their potential to confront conspiracies and dangers threatening them. He stressed that the time was ripe to agree on a new context for joint Arab cooperation to guarantee permanent commitment to fateful national issues.

In an interview with his highness conducted by Melhem Karam, chairman of the syndicate of Lebanese editors and editor-in-chief of the daily AL-BAYRAQ and the French-language weekly LA REVUE DU LIBAN, Shaykh Sa'd ruled out the possibillty of the big powers carrying out their threats to occupy Arab oil resources. He emphasized it was not easy to carry out such a threat for political and military considerations.

If such action took place it would certainly lead to results not in the interest of the invading forces that will not be able to protect the flow of oil through pipelines extending hundreds of kilometers against the will of their owners, he said.

Shaykh Sa'id said that all parties, including the big powers, should realize that it is in the interest of the whole world that oil sources should be kept away from world conflicts so that oil should continue to flow for the progress and prosperity of mankind.

Discussing the economic feasibility of Kuwait's recent reduction of its oil output to 1.5 million barrels a day, Shaykh Sa'd said that oil was the only source of revenue for Kuwait and is a substance that would dry up one day. The government, he said, felt that the size of production was linked to the destiny of future generations for whom the government strives to secure a dignified life after oil dries up. He added that the decision was also taken in view of the continuous erosion of the revenues caused by world inflation. It was, therefore, judged appropriate to fix a ceiling for production in light of Kuwait's development requirements and the world's need for the commodity.

On the possibility of superpower intervention in the Gulf region, the crown prince said his government was concerned with keeping the region away from foreign interference and disputes. This target could be realized, he said, through understanding and cooperation among its countries. If Gulf countries close ranks, foreign powers will not find an outlet to infiltrate through into the region, he said.

Shaykh Sa'id said his current trip to Iraq, Jordan and Syria was scheduled to take place earlier to complement a previous tour he had undertaken in December 1978 to a number of Arab Gulf countries. He declined to confirm he would mediate between Iraq and Syria to settle their differences, but said Kuwait would spare no effort to foster Arab solidarity.

The crown prince expressed sorrow over the tragic situation in Lebanon and said any successful solution for its crisis should come from the Lebanese people themselves. Kuwait will not hesitate to provide whatever moral or material aid is necessary for the restoration of stability and prosperity to Lebanon.

Shaykh Sa'd voiced hope that parliamentary life would be restored to the country after a committee formed to revise the constitution completes its work. He added that Kuwaiti women were granted the right to vote after it had been established that they acquired a considerable standard of education and sense of responsibility.

On his country's armed forces, he said the government was building them up to defend the national soil and to meet Arab commitments. In this respect, it has diversified the sources of armament to avoid relying on a single source and to obtain the best weapons needed.

Modernizing and updating the army weaponry is a continuous process, Shaykh Sa'd said, adding that Kuwait is trying to keep up with the pace of development in the arms industry and to supply its army with effective weapons. While building up its army, Kuwait hopes that love, peace and justice will prevail and that wars will be replaced by detente and cooperation.

OIL MINISTER RETURNS FROM OPEC MEETING

LD091316 Kuwait KUNA in English 1124 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Kuwait, May 9 (KUNA)--Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah returned home Thursday night after attending the extraordinary session of OPEC in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia.

In spite of disagreement on "some minor issues," the meeting had reached very successful results, Shaykh al-Khalifah said. The main contents of the strategy report were adopted, but simple differences had occurred. They will not affect the basic recommendations in the report, he said.

The OPEC long-term strategy report for the At-Ta'if meeting was jointly prepared by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Algeria, Venezuela and Iran.

The oil minister expressed hope that a meeting of the foreign and finance ministers of OPEC will adopt the recommendations. The report also dealt with OPEC relations with developing and industrialized countries.

PAPER DENOUNCES U.S. USE OF OMAN BASE

LD091136 Kuwait KUNA in English 1028 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Kuwait, May 9 (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti editorials Friday: AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on American bases and the Gulf region:

"...The mysteries of the aborted U.S. rescue mission and details regarding it are becoming clear.

"We are sorry to say that the U.S. was able to find in this region someone who is willing to cooperate with it and grant it military bases and facilities.

"The confirmation of the U.S. State Department spokesman yesterday that Oman did not object to U.S. plans to use the military bases there and that there exists an agreement between the U.S. and Oman regarding this issue...proves Oman's involvement.

"Allowing the U.S. to use Oman's territories in the recent aborted rescue mission against Iran could pave the way for others [such] as Britain and the Soviet Union who have interests in the Arab and Gulf regions to come here.

"This means when Oman allows itself to become a base for antagonistic forces then it is becoming a party to the powers that are trying to weaken our strength.

"It is for our joint interest that urgent consultations and contacts be conducted to block the way on American plans trying to establish aggressive bases around us. We should try and persuade Oman that its political behavior might lead this region to an imminent disaster."

SAUDI ARABIA

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ARAB UNITY, U.S. STANCE

JN111345 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1135 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Doha, 11 May--Saudi Crown Prince and Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'abd al-'Aziz has declared again that Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf states are against any foreign military presence on their territories. He said: These states believe that the defense of the security of the Gulf area is the responsibility of its people alone.

In an interview published today in theQatari paper AR-RAYAH, Prince Fahd denied the reports that the Arab Gulf states are proceeding toward the formation of an axis of their own. These states always deal with one another as one family, he said. Prince Fahd also warned of Soviet threats to the Arab states, but said that the Soviet danger cannot be averted by the loss of the Arab states' freedom and independence.

Commenting on the Palestine question, Prince Fahd said that the oil-rich states must spare no effort to guarantee the rights of the Palestinians, in accordance with the Arab policy agreed upon at the Arab summits and within the Arab League. His highness affirmed that any appropriate solution to the Palestine question must come from the Palestinians themselves. Prince Fahd rejected the idea of imposing foreign solutions on this people, saying foreign solutions were rejected by the Arab states during the Baghdad and Tunis summits.

The Saudi crown prince spoke about Saudi-Iranian and Arab-Iranian relations, saying: We meet with the Iranian people within the framework of Islamic fraternity, a bond strong enough to eliminate any signs of differences between the Arab states and Iran.

In reply to a question, Prince Fahd ruled out the possibility of the freezing of Arab assets invested in foreign banks. He also expressed his belief that there is no need to fear for Arab assets in U.S. banks. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Unofficial reports from Washington indicate that the United States is determined to have a real military presence on a semi-permanent basis. Has the ground been laid for a presence in the region? And what is the Arab reaction to the announcement by Cairo and Nairobi of their readiness to give facilities to U.S. Forces to defend the security of the Gulf?

Answer: We have previously announced here in Saudi Arabia that we do not approve whatsoever of any foreign military presence on our territory. Our brothers in the Gulf have announced the same. We still believe that the defense of the Gulf's security is the responsibility of its people alone.

Question: Have international circumstances changed so that the Arabs are now ready to check the Soviet threat through U.S. protection, in exchange for a U.S. concession on the Palestine question?

Answer: The Soviet danger must not be checked by the loss of the Arab countries' independence and freedom. The Arabs must safeguard their independence from all points and must remain steadfast, in order to regain the usurped rights in Palestine. The Arabs must always be strong and must pursue the correct solution to the Palestine question. The Arabs will not be strong unless they unite and consolidate their efforts.

Question: Rumors and speculations are fire in Arab political circles, as well as in the Arab and Western press, about a new U.S. initiative to solve the Middle East crisis and settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. The frequent visits of U.S. officials to Riyadh and other Arab capitals and the recent intensive contacts among Arab leaders in Riyadh, Baghdad, Damascus, Amman and Beirut and the PLO are taken as an indication of such an initiative. Can we know the truth about these visits and contacts and their results?

Answer: The frequent visits by U.S. Government officials to Saudi Arabia are an indication of Saudi Arabia's concern over Arab rights, which were usurped by Israel. We believe our dialogue with the United States must continue, because the United States is the only country that can do anything with regard to Israel. As for the exchange of visits with some of the Arab states, this is normal, if not essential, for coordinating stands on various developments.

Questions: What do you think should be the alternative Arab plan to type in the Camp David accords? To be honest, some people accuse the Arab states of having offered nothing but talk. They say that Cairo alone is active, regardless of what is thought about its action. They also say that the Arab position is further disintegrating and that the Arabs are unable to do anything, despite all the talk. Is there no Arab strategy yet, even a long-term one, to regain Palestinian rights or even to remove the effects of the 1967 aggression?

Answer: Any appropriate solution to the Palestine question must come from the Palestinians themselves, the rightful owners of the cause. The PLO is the real representative of this people. The imposition of foreign solutions, unacceptable to this people, was rejected by the Arab states in the Baghdad and Tunis summits. We are convinced that if there is no Arab solidarity, we will not obtain our legitimate demands.

Question: Arab attention is now focused on south Lebanon and on what is going on inside Lebanon following Syria's decision to withdraw from the Arab Deterrent Forces. Some people said that Syria is withdrawing in respone to Saudi Arabia's and other Arab states' withdrawal from the Arab Deterrent forces. Others say that the Syrian decision is the sign of a fifth Arab-Israeli war. What is the truth behind all this? How, in Your Highness' opinion, can the crisis and bloodshed in Lebanon be stopped?

Answer: What is going on in Lebanon is indeed regrettable. But the Lebanese Government is now seriously trying to solve its problems. I believe the Lebanese themselves are capable of ending the distrubance in their own country and of achieving security and stability.

Question: People in the West have been talking for years about what they term an "Islamic revival." Reality shows that there is a general movement in the Islamic world to restore and develop our cultural identity. The peoples of the Islamic nation now want to achieve cultural independence from the West and the East, just as they achieve political independence. What rules must be set, Your Highness, so that this revival will not turn into harmful religious bigotry and so that the Islamic nation's modernization process will proceed in parallel with its cultural and spiritual revival?

Answer: As you well know, Saudi Arabia has always called for Islamic solidarity and has sought to achieve it with all of the means of its disposal. We believe that Islamic solidarity is the only correct way to real strength. In calling for Arab solidarity, we do not fear religious bigotry at all, because Islam is against bigotry. The rules that prevent such an outcome are contained in Islamic law itself. There was no bigotry throughout Islam's past glory. If such bigotry exists now, it must not be associated with Islam.

Question: There are certain quarters on the other bank of the Gulf working to create permanent tension between Iran on one hand and Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab Gulf states. How do you picture the future of relations with Iran now that the situation there has begun to settle down and now that Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has been elected president of the republic? Are there practical attempts to remove the issues exploited by these quarters to create tension?

Answer: We meet with the Iranian people within the framework of Islamic fraternity, a bond strong enough to eliminate any signs of differences between the Arab states and Iran. We will have to wait and see what will happen after the formation of the anticipated parliament.

Question: Does the concept of establishing a consultative assembly include the possibility of holding elections for this assembly? What will this assembly is jurisdictions and the scope of the proposed basic laws be?

Answer: The consultative assembly laws are now being studied by a responsible committee in order to put them in final form as a prelude to their endorsement. As long as these laws are still under study by this committee, it is difficult to talk about their details, jurisdications and scope, though it is certain that developing consultations means participation in opinion. The next few days will, God willing, provide answers to these questions.

Question: The possibility that the Gulf-European dialogue will replace the Arab-European dialogue and even replace dialogue between the North and South has recently been proposed. What is your highness' opinion of this possibility, in view of, first, the Western information media's attempts to raise the suspicions of the developing states, which do not produce oil, about the intentions of the oil-producing states, second, the statements propagated by the West about the oil states' desire to deal unilaterally with the advanced industrial states; and third, the basic role Saudi Arabia plays in the discussions within the North-South dialogue?

Answer: Dialogue is, in itself, a healthy phenomenon, as long as intentions are sincere and the goal is to really benefit from the dialogue and its results. In my opinion, no given dialogue should replace another, but opportunity must always be given to any objective dialogue, regardless of place and time.

Question: Many believe that Saudi Arabia prefers to play a basic role in both the Islamic conference organization and the Arab League, despite its large responsibilities as the biggest noncommunist oil-producing state. Is this belief true? How do you conceive the role of the Nonaligned Movement, given the current situation of international tension, which fundamentally affects our region? Is it possible to draft a unified strategy by which this movement can coordinate the stands of the Islamic states, which comprise about half its members, with those of the non-Islamic members?

Answer: Saudi Arabia has a fixed public policy, the broad lines of which support the Islamic conference organization and the Arab League. Meanwhile, the kingdom has cordial relations with a large number of the world's states. It is unbiased in its relations with other states, as long as these relations do not conflict with its Arab Islamic policy.

Question: In recent years the issues of economic cooperation between the Arab oil countries and the EEC states interacted with the suspended political issues between us and them. The most important of these issues are the recognition of the PLO and the practical, not merely verbal, recognition of Palestinian rights. Where do these suspended issues stand now? Can they be solved collectively, or is bilateral cooperation with each individual European state the best way to solve these issues?

Answer: The Arab oil states should exert total efforts to achieve Palestinian rights. It makes no difference whether these efforts are exerted individually or collectively, as long as they are in harmony with the Arab policy that was agreed upon at the Arab summit conferences and at the Arab League.

Question: There has been considerable speculation about a joint Arab plan, worked out by most of the oil countries, to withdraw Arab assets gradually from U.S. banks following Washington's decision to freeze Iranian assets in these banks and in their branches, as a result of the issue of U.S. hostages in Tehran. Is there truth in these conjectures? Or is there a different plan, aimed at investing these assets in a better way, rather than waiting for them to accumulate interest?

Answer: I think there is no need to fear for the Arab assets in the U.S. banks, for there is no reason for such fear.

Question: Some Arab and world newspapers say that the Arab Gulf states are intending to establish a special axis or a special group inside the Arab community. To what extent are these reports true? If the reports are true, what would the role of this axis be? Is there a possibility of the formation of a special group composed of all of the states in the Arab peninsula?

Answer: The Gulf states are members of one family; this family cooperates and shares mutual understanding with the members of the great Arab family. There is no contradiction whatsoever between the two families, because the means and objectives of cooperation are the same. We, on our part, support any effective unity among the Gulf states, since all the Gulf states have confidence in each other. However, such unity will not be effective except through effective regulation of the relations among and the issues affecting these countries.

PAPER SAYS U.S. TO TRY SECOND RESCUE ATTEMPT

JN091443 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Riyadh, 9 May--Citing diplomatic sources in London, the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH reports that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has instructed his military and civilian aides to draft a second plan for rescuing the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The sources said that President Carter briefed British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carryington during the latter's recent visit to Washington on the U.S. Government's intention to rescue the hostages. The paper adds that apparently the White House does not intend to conceal the fact this time that it is putting the final touches on a second attempt. The U.S. officials also believe that they are aware of the hostages' locations following their transfer from Tehran.

INFORMATION MINISTER OUTLINES NEW 5-YEAR PLAN DETAILS

LD050846 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] The cabinet held a special meeting yesterday evening under the chairmanship of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and approved the third 5-year development plan for the 1980-85 period. Following the meeting, Minister of Information Dr Muhammad Abduh Yamani said that as in the case of earlier 5-year development plans, the third plan is based on the same principles on which the progress of the kingdom in various fields were founded, in the light of the Koran and the teachings of the prophet. Dr Yamani added that the cabinet heard a report from Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir about the policies that were incorporated in the plan strategy by the cabinet. The most important of these are:

1. Cutting down the volume of investment in the basic supplies sector except in the field of production and development centers.

2. Increasing investment in the production sectors to diversify the basis of the economy.

3. Development of the working forces which constitute an important factor in the development of the country, through increasing investment in education, training and health.

The minister of information said that Minister of Planning Nazir has stated that allocations for basic equipment has been cut to 35.5 percent compared to 50 percent in the second development plan. Allocations for production sectors are increased to 37.3 percent compared to 25.1 percent in the second development plan. Allocations for education and training are increased to about 19 percent compared to about 15 percent in the second development plan.

The minister of planning pointed out that this is the first development plan in the kingdom to seek to change the structure of the economy so as to incorporate a production base.

The plan centered in particular on the projects which directly affect the citizens' lives. More than 68 billion rials have been allocated for municipalities, more than 20 billion rials for housing, about 37 billion rials for health affairs, 53 billion rials for electricity and about 53 billion rials for water and desalination.

In conclusion, Dr Muhammad Abduh Yamani said that the final figure of the plan was 782.8 billion rials for the economic sectors at current prices.

PDRY

YSP CABLES SUPPORT TO CUBA AGAINST 'U.S. AGGRESSION'

LD082122 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 May 80 EA

[Text] The Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council have hailed the socialist achievements of the friendly Cuban people and the steadfastness they have displayed in their long confrontation with the aggression of U.S. imperialism. This was expressed in a telegram of solidarity with the people of Socialist Cuba sent today by the YSP Central Committee and the Presidium to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and ministers of Socialist Cuba.

The telegram reads: The Central Committee and the Presidium view the U.S. staging of military maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea as an opportunity to express support for and internationalist solidarity with the people of Cuba. They strongly condemn the U.S. military maneuvers and regard them as a provocation against the friendly Cuban people and a threat to their sovereignty and to stability on the American continent.

The telegram noted that the history of U.S. imperialism is full of pages of shame, aggression and flagrant interference in the affairs of independent countries. The peoples of the world still remember the dirty war the United States launched against the people of Vietnam, its flagrant role in toppling the government of people's unity in Chile, its stand alongside Somoza's dictatorial regime and other regimes hostile to peoples and, finally, its aggressive intervention in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The YSP Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council stressed in the telegram that the ugly face of U.S. imperialism has been evident to the peoples of the earth in the forms of conspiracy, aggression and the plunder of resources. The telegram added that despite its defeats in a number of countries of the world, which led to the reinforcement of the position of the world revolutionary movement and the deepening of the worldwide crisis in the capitalist system, imperialism still refuses to respect the will of peoples, rejects freedom, peace and international detente, strives to prevent peaceful coexistence and cooperation between peoples and attempts to destroy stability. It dangerously pursues the arms race in Europe and elsewhere, a policy that threatens the future of mankind.

The telegram said: While the YSP Central Committee and the Presidium strongly condemn the U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean and the policy of conspiracy and provocation of U.S. imperialism against Socialist Cuba, they are confident that the friendly Cuban people will defend their socialist homeland and that the millions of Cubans who are today coming out in massive demonstrations are proof of the strength of the Cuban people and their vehement condemnation of the provocations of U.S. imperialism. Rest assured that Democratic Yemen will stand in solidarity with your people and that the forces which love peace and sovereignty of people are with you in the struggle against imperialism and its aggressive policy. Since the cause of the Cuban people is just, it will triumph. The era of socialism, which your great people launched, will advance vigorously in the heart of the American continent.

GHALI ANNOUNCES DECISION TO POSTPONE AUTONOMY TALKS

NC100846 Cairo MENA in English 0815 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA)--Minister of State Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali yesterday informed the ambassadors of the United States of America and Israel of the president's decision to postpone the negotiations. Dr Ghali declared that in the event of the collapse of the negotiations, Egypt had other alternatives she had studied.

KHALIL BLAMES BEGIN FOR SUSPENSION OF TALKS

NC101905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] London, 10 May--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that the Palestinian autonomy negotiations can only be resumed again after contacts among the three leaders, since there is no benefit in continuing them as matters now stand.

In statements he made to the BBC on Egypt's suspension of the autonomy negotiations Dr Khalil explained that the cause of this crisis was a statement which Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin made last Tuesday in which he said that those who are seeking peace with Israel must accept the fact that security will always remain fully in Israel's hands.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added: Egypt considered these statements to be an actual warning which means: Either you accept this condition or there will be no negotiations. So it appeared that the Israeli prime minister was trying to end these discussions by setting conditions which he knows Egypt will not accept.

The Egyptian prime minister also pointed out that these statements came as a surprise to the members of the Egyptian delegation, who had agreed to conduct talks on security in Cairo, because Israel had abandoned its preconditions, or at least this is what Egypt had believed.

Dr Mustafa Khalil also told the BBC that Menahem Begin knew Egypt's position very well when he made these statements, which indicates that Israel cannot move away from its prescribed position on the main issue regarding the powers which must be granted to the elected Palestinian council, and it will not change its positions with regard to East Jerusalem and the settlements.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that it seems there is no chance to settle these issues now. Therefore, there is no benefit to be derived from the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PREPARING REPORT ON NEGOTIATIONS

NC101550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that the Foreign Ministry is preparing a comprehensive report on the suspension of negotiations for the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. He said that the negotiations were suspended indefinitely at all levels. He said that the reason for that was Israel's stance. He added that the situation will be assessed in the light of the previous negotiations and on the basis of the progress of work in these negotiations at the public organization and administrative levels and on the basis of developments in the political situation in the area.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt's stand will be defined in the light of the report which the Foreign Ministry is preparing. He said that the U.S. ambassador left Cairo this morning to meet with the U.S. secretary of state to reassess the situation in the Middle East. Dr Butrus Ghali concluded by saying: New methods will be applied. These are based on abiding by the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords, rejecting any attempts to interpret these principles in a manner other than their original text and rejecting any preconditions for the negotiations.

AS-SADAT TO HOLD 'IMPORTANT' MEETING ON TALKS 15 MAY

NC102228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2214 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 10 May--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR says in its Sunday issue that President Anwar as-Sadat will convene an important meeting on Thursday to be attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

The paper says that during this meeting the president will discuss the Egyptian position on the autonomy talks after his decision to suspend them to give him the opportunity to study the future of the talks with his aides.

PRESS PROVIDES COMMENT ON SUSPENSION OF TALKS

Background Report

NC092315 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May--In its Saturday edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that the decision President Anwar as-Sadat will make concerning the future of the autonomy talks will take into consideration the best alternatives that will lead to continued adherence to the Camp David agreements and will keep the initiative always in Egypt's hands.

In its Saturday edition, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says that President as-Sadat is expected to announce his decision in the important speech he will deliver to the People's Assembly on Wednesday.

In a statement to be published by AL-AHRAM tomorrow, responsible Egyptian sources explain that Egypt decided to postpone the talks after a series of stands and measures prompted Egypt to take this decision. They are:

1. Statements made by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin during the Herzliyya meetings in the presence of the heads and members of the delegations of Egypt, the United States and Israel to the autonomy talks, in which he affirmed Israel's determination to assume responsibility for security in the occupied Palestinian lands.

2. Israel's official statements and measures, which prompted Egypt to protest in official letters during the Egyptian delegation's presence in Herzliyaa. Such statements and measures include the statement which Minister Ari'el Sharon delivered to the security committee on the settlements and their expansion and the deportation of the mayors of Halhul and Hebron and Judge at-Tamimi.

3. From the moment he arrived in Herzliyya, Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy talks, refused to hold any official meetings of the plenary committee on the level of the heads of delegations, stopped the meetings of all the committees and refused to hold a final session.

He also refused to hold a press conference, but after consultations and contacts he agreed to do so provided that no official statement in the name of the three states would be issued. The prime minister also did not set a date for the meeting of the negotiations plenary committee, leaving this matter pending.

4. Egypt continued to demand the establishment of a security committee. Begin pledged in Washington to form such a committee. Israel later refused to set up this committee but agreed that it could meet unofficially. The Israeli prime minister affirmed that security is Israel's sole responsibility. Israel took no new measures confirming anything contrary to this.

AL-AHRAM Editorial

NC100815 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 10 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM comments in today's editorial on the decision to postpone the autonomy talks, saying: President Anwar as-Sadat's decision to postpone the meetings of the autonomy committees for security and judicial affairs in order to assess the Herzliyya talks comes at a time when a disparity of attitudes has emerged between the conferring parties on the substance of Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and at a time when shadows have begun to appear--shadows that are a cause for concern and that are related to Israel's old concepts about peace.

These old concepts about peace, which were linked with the state of war that used to exist between the Arabs and Israel, say that should we have the choice between peace or territories, we will choose territories. This concept was formulated when peace was not in the offing--according to Israel's calculations--but it has no validity now that active steps aimed at achieving a real peace in the region have been started.

If Israel has accepted Resolution 242--which forbids the forceful occupation of other people's lands--as a basis for the Camp David agreements--which laid the foundations for peace in the area--and has agreed to evacuate its settlements in the Sinai in implementation of the UN resolution and the spirit of the Camp David agreements, then the emerging spectre of this old concept, which stemmed from a state of war and not from a state of peace, is illogical and not indicative of goodwill or a sincere desire for peace in the West Bank and Gaza. This concept is represented by the bizarre insistence on setting up settlements in occupied territories amid the very people whose problem--the solution of which is an integral part of the peace process--these negotiations are striving to solve.

This dilapidated concept--which is neither in keeping with the logic of peace nor its spirit--is the reason behind the lagging autonomy negotiations and behind the current disparity in the negotiating parties' attitudes.

AL-AHRAM Editor's Column

NC101217 Cairo MENA in English 1115 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 10, (MENA)--In his front-page column "Calmy," [title as received] AL-AHRAM Board Chairman and Editor in Chief Ibrahim Nafi' says that with the postponement of Palestinian autonomy negotiations a new item has been added to the issues on which President Anwar as-Sadat will be speaking to the Egyptian people and the world public opinion on 14 May.

The writer says that Egypt's internal problems and the rebuilding of the state were supposed to take up almost all of the president's speech and that the little time remaining would have been devoted to the president's answers to the slanderers of the Arab rejection front.

With the new position of the Palestinian autonomy talks, this issue will also be taken up by the president, who will report fully on it in the light of the Camp David accords, the writer adds. He further points out that the president took the postponement decision after having given the Israeli side full opportunity to analyse and understand the Camp David agreements in letter and spirit.

Elaborating, the writer says that now that the Israeli side has not taken that opportunity it should be held fully responsible for:

-Hindering the execution of the second part of the Camp David agreement related to the institution of full Palestinian autonomy before both the Israeli and the world opinions.

-Continuation of the settlement policy, which is, judging by the result of the latest poll in Israel, not acceptable to the Israeli people. It is also rejected by the world opinion and international organisations.

-The provocative acts against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza who have despaired of these policies, which run counter to the cherished targets of stability and comprehensive peace in the area.

-Interference in and invasion of the Middle East area which are the natural results of this policy.

-The adverse effect of Israel's relations with the United States, for the pressure of the United States presidential elections will be over and the American public opinion can no longer be patient with this intransigent attitude.

GHALI RECEIVES REPLY FROM ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ON PROTEST LETTER

NC111340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has received a message from Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Ghali received the message this afternoon during a 2-minute meeting with Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu Ben-Elisar.

MENA has learned that the message is a reply to a message delivered to Shamir by Ghali during his stay in Herzliyya. In his message Ghali voiced Egypt's protest against the expulsion of certain West Bank mayors and leaders, the destruction of Arab houses and attacks against Arab citizens and students. Such aggressive actions contravene the Geneva convention on occupied land to which Israel is a signatory. These acts also contravene the Camp David agreements.

In his message, Ghali also stressed that such acts against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory will not insure Israel's security but will further provoke the Palestinian people. These acts emphasize that the Israeli military occupation will not insure security for Israel. Security can only be achieved through a comprehensive and just peace.

It has been learned that Shamir's reply to Ghali's message is extremely weak and contradictory, particularly with regard to the occupied land, the Geneva convention and the Camp David agreements.

JERUSALEM REPORTS WEIZMAN'S REMARKS AFTER AS-SADAT MEETING

TA081847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Emerging from his meeting with President as-Sadat in Ismailia today Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, while expressing satisfaction with the talks, said a wide gap remained between the Israeli and Egyptian positions on autonomy. He said no new ideas had been raised on resolving the security issue. The Israeli defense minister also expressed doubt as to whether the autonomy talks could be wound up by the May 26th target date.

Egypt's Defense Minister General Hasan 'Ali, who also attended the meeting with President as-Sadat, said the Egyptian president was not pleased with the slow pace of the autonomy talks. During Weizman's stay, he will sign a series of trade and cultural agreements initialed earlier as part of the normalization process. Earlier Weizman was asked about the Israeli raid into Lebanon and about the slow progress on the autonomy.

[Begin Weizman recording] It was not against the Palestinian people. It was against enemies that, if they carry on being active against us, we have to defend ourselves [against]. That's number one. Number two: Next week we will come here Monday, and we shall remain here till Friday with the Israeli team to discuss further on the autonomy talks. I would like to remind you that when we first started talking about the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel there was a lot of pessimism. I had to answer quite a lot of difficult questions in this [word indistinct] room arriving here in February , in March 1978. A few things have happened [since then]. I would recommend to everybody not to be stupidly optimistic, but to be confident. [end recording]

Weizman's Departure for Home

NC091326 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1316 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 May--Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman departed this afternoon for Israel after a 24-hour visit to Cairo, during which he met with President Anwar as-Sadat in Ismailia in the presence of Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. He was seen off at the airport by General 'Ali and Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu Ben-Elisar.

LONDON OBSERVER CLAIM ON U.S. PLAN FOR BASES IN EGYPT DENIED

NC111455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 May--A responsible source has stressed that the report of an agreement to the presence of 50,000 U.S. soldiers in Egypt, carried in the British paper THE OBSERVER, is groundless. The source said that there are no U.S. bases or troops of any kind in Egypt, in keeping with Egypt's nonalignment policy.

OMAN, SOMALIA TO HAVE ONLY ARAB EMBASSIES IN CAIRO

NC100716 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 10 May--The Sunday edition of OCTOBER magazine says that after Egypt reassesses the entire Arab situation in light of the recurring misdeeds against Egypt and its people, the Arabs will have only two embassies in Egypt: The embassy of the Sultanate of Oman and that of Somalia. The magazine adds that the other Arab states will have either cultural or trade offices.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF KUWAITI HEIR APPARENT

Meeting With Sa'dun Hammadi

JN091044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May--Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah received Foreign Affairs Minister Sa'dun Hammadi at his residence here. During the meeting, a review of Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations and the current Arab and international situations was concluded. The meeting was attended on the Kuwaiti side by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad aj-Jabir as-Sabah; Finance Minister Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Salim al-'Atiqi; and Minister of State Shaykh Salman du'Ayj as-Sabah. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad aj-Jabir as-Sabah then held a meeting during which they discussed several political issues of interest to the two states. An Iraqi source stated that the two ministers' talks centered on the Arab situation in general and the Arab Gulf situation in particular, in addition to bilateral relations. The same source added that the two ministers also discussed several other issues pertaining to the agenda of the Arab foreign ministers; who are scheduled to meet in the Jordanian capital this June.

Meeting With President Husayn

JN101030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0904 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May--This morning President Saddam Husayn received in his office at the Republican Palace Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of Kuwait. During the meeting they discussed ways to strengthen bilateral relations in the service of the two countries' interests and to bolster the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The meeting was attended by Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, Minister of Legal and Administrative Affairs Shaykh Salman al-Dua'yj as-Sabah and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Iraq.

Meeting With RCC Official

JN101031 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim held a closed meeting at his office in the Republican Palace this morning with Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim. During the meeting they completed the discussions which began Wednesday on Arab issues and bilateral relations, and ways to develop them.

Departure for Amman

JN101032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 10 May--Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah left Baghdad for Amman today following a 5-day visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA, Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim said that the Iraqi and Kuwaiti sides discussed the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border issue. To deal with this matter they agreed to form a joint committee headed by the interior ministers of the two fraternal countries or their representatives. This committee, which is to include technicians, will meet at the earliest possible opportunity.

Baghdad Radio Report on Visit

JN101529 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] The Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, and his delegation left Baghdad for Amman before noon today following a 5-day official visit to Iraq.

The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY has learned that the official visit His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah paid to Iraq from 6-10 May 1980 at the head of an official delegation and at the invitation of the Iraqi Government has achieved its aims. During his stay in Iraq, his highness was accorded a warm welcome that reflected the depth of fraternal ties between the two fraternal countries.

The two sides expressed their full satisfaction with the fruitful and positive results of their talks on bilateral relations. These talks increased the two sides' conviction and determination to bolster Arab solidarity and carry on with joint action in order to achieve the Arab nation's aims and to confront and foil the colonialist and Zionist plots and schemes as well as the capitulatory attempts. His highness the heir apparent commenced this visit by meeting with President Saddam Husayn and conveying a cordial message from his brother his highness the amir of Kuwait. The talks were permeated by an atmosphere of understanding, amity and fraternal feelings as well as the true desire to strengthen bilateral relations and to consolidate the principles of joint Arab action at this current delicate stage of the Arab nation. The Iraqi side to the talks was headed by Revolution Command General [RCC] Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, while the Kuwaiti side was headed by heir apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

The two sides gave special attention to the work of the joint committees stemming from the higher committee, which was formed in accordance with the two countries' cooperation protocol signed during the Kuwaiti foreign minister's visit to Iraq from 1-3 November 1977. They also paid special attention to the agreements, protocols and minutes signed during RCC Vice Chairman and then Interior Minister 'Izzat Ibrahim's visit to Kuwait in 1978. The two sides reviewed what has been accomplished and stressed their determination to overcome all obstacles so that these committees will conclude their work in the desired way and without delay.

It has been learned that the most important things agreed on by the two sides in this respect are the following:

1. Regarding cooperation in the field of water, it has been agreed that the Iraqi side will inform the Kuwaiti side of its stand on the consultative firms that submitted their names in order to begin work on this project.

2. Regarding electric power linkage, the two sides agreed to expedite a meeting for the competent technical committees in order to reach a joint concept.

3. Regarding linking the two countries with a railroad line, the two sides agreed to hold consultations with the other Arab Gulf states on the possibility of their participation in this project.

4. Regarding industrial cooperation, the two sides agreed to hold a meeting of the competent technical quarters at the beginning of June 1980 as a prelude to holding joint ministerial meetings in this regard in order to discuss the possibility of cooperation in joint ventures.

5. Regarding agricultural cooperation, the two sides stressed their determination to carry on with their studies of the projects proposed by the committees stemming from the joint ministerial committee in order to reach a final agreement on them. It has been agreed to hold meetings for the competent committees soon.

6. In order to coordinate the work of the joint committees, it has been agreed to establish a special secretariat made up of a representative from both countries in order to follow up and coordinate the work of the committees. Each of the two countries will nominate its representative as soon as possible.

On the subject of the Arab homeland, the two sides stressed both the importance of the historical initiative as represented in the national declaration on the consolidation of Arab solidarity announced by President Saddam Husayn, and support for the joint Arab action and the treatment of the complicated situation ensuing from the dangers surrounding the Arab nation as a result of the imperialist and Zionist schemes and the struggle of the superpowers.

The talks also gave special attention to the current Arab situation, particularly with regard to the serious circumstances engulfing the Palestinian issue as a result of the Camp David accords and the ill-omened peace treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity. The two sides' viewpoints were identical regarding all the topics discussed in this respect. The two sides reaffirmed their determination to implement the resolutions of all the Arab summit conferences and to work for the honest and complete implementation of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences' resolutions by all the Arab League member states. They also expressed their determination to consolidate Arab solidarity and to double their efforts for the sake of achieving unity of ranks, joint Arab action, mobilization of all the Arab nation's potentials and the development of Arab capability in order to liberate the occupied Arab territories, to enable the Palestinian people to restore all their inalienable rights and establish their independent state on the soil of their homeland, and to confront the dangers and challenges to which the Arab nation is being exposed.

The two sides also reaffirmed their support for the Palestinian people's struggle inside and outside the occupied territories under the leadership of the PLO.

The two sides gave maximum attention to the dangers threatening the Arabism, security and stability of the gulf and expressed their resolution to confront them. They also expressed their conviction that security and stability in the region are the responsibility of only its states without any foreign intervention no matter what formula or shape this intervention takes. They also stressed the need to keep the region away from any form of superpower struggle. The two sides discussed the various current international developments and conditions and stressed the importance that all countries should intensify their efforts in order to consolidate world peace and security on the basis of respect for territorial sovereignty and safety, nonintervention in domestic affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes among states.

Out of this belief, the two sides expressed their two countries' denunciation of all types of foreign intervention and use of any sort of force or imposition of international hegemony, something which can jeopardize international security and stability.

Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah and the delegation accompanying him expressed their gratitude and profound appreciation for the warm welcome accorded to them during their visit to Iraq. His highness extended an invitation to his brother, RCC vice chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, to visit Kuwait. The RCC vice chairman accepted the invitation gratefully and promised to fulfill it later on.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA 8 MAY

JN082008 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] His majesty the king has just returned home from Belgrade after attending the funeral of Yugoslav President Josip Tito.

STATE MINISTER AL-QASIM RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR

JN091937 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim returned to Amman today after leading an Arab delegation on a 10-day African tour. The tour covered Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Nigeria.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent, Al-Qasim said that the purpose of the tour was to explain the basis of the Arab-sponsored just peace, based on the Israeli forces' complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to their land and their homeland, Palestine.

He said: During this tour, we met with the leaders of the three African states. We made a comprehensive review of the Arab stand and of the foundations adopted by the Baghdad Arab summit. He added: In all of our meetings with the African leaders, we pointed out the dangers resulting from the Camp David treaty. We also discussed Arab-African cooperation in all fields. We sensed full understanding of the Arab position and denunciation of Egypt's role after the Camp David accord, he added.

It is to be recalled that the Arab delegation, which was led by Jordan, included representatives of the Kuwaiti and Sudanese governments. This delegation was formed in implementation of the 10th Arab summit's resolutions.

KUWAITI HEIR APPARENT ARRIVES IN AMMAN 10 MAY

JN101305 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim As-Sabah arrived in Amman today on an official 3-day visit to Jordan. His highness was accorded an official welcome at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, several ministers, senior civilian and military officials, and the dean of the diplomatic corps.

In a statement to reporters at the airport, his highness said that his visit to Jordan comes in response to an invitation by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. He added: I am bringing the greetings of the Kuwaiti amir, government and people to the fraternal Jordanian king, government and people. He said that he is looking forward to meeting with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, his excellency the prime minister and senior Jordanian officials to discuss issues which concern the two fraternal countries and the Arab nation.

Answering a question on the current situation in the Arab homeland and the Gulf, his highness said: Undoubtedly, the current circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing, as a result of Israel's intransigence and refusal to implement the UN Security Council resolutions, make it incumbent upon the Arab leaders to have further contacts, consultations and coordination, as well as to make preparations for the forthcoming Arab summit conference to be held in Jordan.

Regarding the Gulf, his highness said: We are watching the conflict between the big powers which are seeking to have a presence in this vital region. We believe in cooperation and consultation among officials in this area.

His highness is accompanied by a delegation comprised of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Saban al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi Minister of State for Legal and Administrative Affairs Shaykh Salman ad-Du'ayj as-Sabah, and several high-ranking Kuwaiti civilian and military officials.

King Husayn Receives Kuwaiti Heir

JN111638 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met at the An-Nadwah Palace at noon today with Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. The two sides conducted an analysis of current Arab issues and an appraisal of the joint Arab action.

The two sides also reviewed the developments in the international situation and the impact of these developments on the Arab area. In addition, they discussed fraternal Jordanian-Kuwaiti relations and ways of consolidating them.

On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended b Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Staff Lt Gen Sharif Zayd Ibn Shakir, Minister of Finance Salim Masa'idah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim and his majesty's military staff secretary Lt Gen Muhammad Idris.

On the Kuwaiti side, the talks were attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi, Minister of State for Legal and Administrative Affairs Shaykh Salman ad-Du'ayj as-Sabah and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

The talks were interspersed with a luncheon attended by the two sides' members.

Talks Begin

JN101859 Amman Television Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Jordanian-Kuwaiti talks began at the Prime Ministry today. The Jordanian side was headed by Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and the Kuwaiti side by Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

The two sides reviewed the Arab situation in general and means for strengthening it, international circumstances, their influence on the region and the Arabs' cause in Palestine. Discussions also included strengthening bilateral relations, joint work aimed at closing the rift in Arab solidarity and strengthening the Arab front.

The meeting was attended by the Jordanian minister of justice, the minister of finance, the minister of state for foreign affairs, the public security director and a number of senior officers and officials. It was also attended by Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Saban al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, Minister of State for Legal and Administrative Affairs Shaykh Salman ad-Du'ayj as-Sabah, and a number of high-ranking Kuwaiti officers and officials.

Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf met with His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah at his office earlier today. The meeting was attended by Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah As-Salim as-Sabah began his visit to Jordan today.

DEPORTED WEST BANK LEADERS ARRIVE IN AMMAN

JN101315 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Hebron Mayor Engineer Fahd al-Qawasimah, Imam of the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron Shaykh Rajab at-Tamimi and Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim arrived in Amman from Beirut today after they were deported to Lebanon last week by the Israeli occupation authorities. They were received at the airport by the under secretary of the Municipal and Rural Affairs Ministry; the director of the executive office for occupied land affairs; the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan; 'Abd al-Jawad Salih, PLO Executive Committee member and director of the PLO office in Amman; and a number of officials in the PLO office.

Issue Statement

JN111725 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The Israeli authorities have reaffirmed their noncommitment to international law and norms, their violation of human rights and their noncommitment to UN and Security Council resolutions. Today these authorities prevented deportees Fahd al-Qawasimah, Muhammad Milhim and Shaykh Rajab Bayyud at-Tamimi from crossing King Husayn Bridge en route to the township of Hebron, in implementation of the UN Security Council resolution of 8 May that provides for the three deportees' return to their homeland.

In a statement to the world press representatives who accompanied them, the three deportees said: We have come to return to our land in accordance with the Un Security Council resolution and because our right to return is legal and has been approved by the Security Council.

The three deportees reiterated their rejection of the Israeli settlement in the occupied Arab territories and of the self-rule plot. They called upon the Israeli authorities to implement the Security Council resolution and to permit them to cross the bridge, since their deportation was illegal and contrary to human rights and to international law and norms. The occupation authorities, however, forcefully barred them from crossing the bridge.

Received by King Husayn

JN111713 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] At the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon, His Majesty King Husayn received Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Hebron Qadi Shaykh Rajab Bayyud at-Tamimi, who were deported from their homeland by the Israeli authorities.

Addressing the deportees, His Majesty King Husayn said: By deporting this group of citizens, Israel has unveiled its designs and has shown the falsehood of the self-rule plot and its dimensions. This, his majesty added, also shows that this plot is void of substance and significance, except in legalizing the Israeli aggression and occupation.

His Majesty King Husayn reiterated his conviction and faith that peace can only be realized by the termination of the Israeli occupation; the occupiers' withdrawal from the Arab territories; the return of the occupied land, foremost of which is Arab Jerusalem, to their legitimate owners; and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to determine their future on their land. His majesty also asserted that solidarity in building intrinsic Arab power and a unified Arab stand is the only option by which the Arab nation can stand fast and confront the aggression and defend the Arab homeland.

His majesty added: In implementation of its pan-Arab commitments to its nation and the Palestinian people's tragedy, Jordan will continue to exert its efforts solidly and determinedly on the Arab and international levels to insure the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He said that Jordan will continue its support for the steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the occupied territories and will act in accordance with international law and norms and with the UN resolutions in order to prevent Israel from carrying out such inhuman measures, which aim at emptying the Arab territories of their legitimate citizens.

The three deportees reviewed the methods Israel pursued in deporting them from their land and homeland. They also explained the Zionist settlement designs in Hebron and the arbitrary Israeli steps, both inside the Holy Ibrahimi Mosque and against the peaceful Arab citizens. They pinpointed the Zionist measures in Judaizing the Arab land and in changing its Arab and Islamic structure and character. The deportees also explained the Israeli authorities' step in barring them from returning to their homeland, a return that would be in implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions.

They reiterated that they will resort to the UN community, to all international bodies, to the UN Human Rights Committee and the International Red Cross in their efforts to return to their homeland.

The meeting was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi.

Received by Prime Minister

JN102046 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf this afternoon received Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Hebron Qadi Shaykh Rajab Bayyud at-Tamimi.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Sharaf reiterated the Jordanian Government's complete support for further strengthening the citizen's steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories so that they can counter the enemy's designs which aim at evacuating the occupied territories of their legitimate owners.

His excellency described the oppressive measure of deporting the mayors of Hebron and Halhul as well as Shaykh at-Tamini as a blatant violation of human rights, and international law and customs. In a statement he made to Jordanian television, his excellency the prime minister said that this measure, although it is not the first by Israel, is something over which the international community cannot remain silent. The prime minister added: This measure means that the Israeli authorities are gradually deporting the leaders--and will eventually deport the citizens--from the occupied Arab territories. The Israeli authorities are also evacuating the land of its inhabitants, a thing which conflicts with natural human rights, with the Geneva conventions and with the international law.

The international community, which has adopted a resolution at the Security Council and has frequently stressed these same principles, must exert pressure to avoid the continuation of these inhuman measures and to secure the return of the two mayors and Shaykh at-Tamimi to their homeland. The international community is also asked to exert efforts to stop the settlement movement and the Israeli violation of holy places which are surrounded by settlements, and to pave the way for our brothers in the occupied territories to be freed and to determine their future.

Hebron Mayor Engineer Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Hebron Qadi Shaykh Rajab at-Tamimi held a press conference at noon today. They talked about the circumstances which surrounded their deportation by the Israeli occupation authorities. They also explained the way in which they were deported. They said that the occupation authorities stormed their residences at midnight and put them on board a helicopter which flew to a position in southern Lebanon. An Israeli officer then informed them of the deportation decision.

They added that their deportation came within the framework of an exposed Israeli plan to evacuate the land of its legitimate owners and eventually to Judaize the Arab land. They said that the Israeli occupation authorities have transformed part of the Hebron Al-Ibrahimi Mosque into a synagog. These authorities have also seized one of the Al-Aqsa Mosque gates.

They emphasized that their deportation came in light of the escalation of the revolution among the citizens in the occupied territories, those citizens who reject the Camp David accords, the autonomy plot and the policy of building settlements in the occupied territories. They added that the city of Hebron has been under curfew for 10 days. The citizens are living under difficult conditions, as represented in the shortage of food supplies and medicines.

The mayors called on world public opinion to support their immediate return to their homes and families. The three deportees announced that tomorrow at 0900 they will try to cross the bridge to the city of Hebron in order to implement the resolution adopted recently by the Security Council which called for their return to their home city, Hebron. Upon their arrival in Amman, the three deportees met with Ahmad at-Tarawinah, National Consultative Council speaker, and with heads of the various committees of the council.

Jordan To Complain to UN

JN111120 Amman JNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Amman, 11 May--The Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations to lodge a complaint with the UN Secretary General over the Israeli occupation forces' expulsion of Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and the imam of the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque, Shaykh Rajab at-Tamimi, from the occupied West Bank, after breaking into their homes at midnight. This Israeli measures is an overt method of removing the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, prior to their Judaization and the establishment of settlements on them.

Quoting a responsible Foreign Ministry source, JNA says that Jordanian Permanent Representative to the United Nations Dr Hazim Nusaybah will hold a press conference in New York to explain the political dimensions of the Israeli scheme which aims at the expulsion of Arab citizens from their lands and crushing any voice opposing occupation. Dr Nusaybah will also explain the issue of the three deportees and the effect of this act on the future of Arab citizens in the occupied territories.

JNA has also learned that Dr Nuzaybah will distribute a memorandum to Arab and friendly delegations there informing them about the reality of what is taking place in the occupied territories and of Jordan's stand on these arbitrary measures. The Foreign Ministry has also asked the Jordanian permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva to submit a similar memorandum to the UN Human Rights Commission.

PRESS COMMENT ON KUWAITI TALKS, HEBRON DEPORTEES

JN110650 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] Today's papers report and comment on the current visit to Jordan by Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah and the talks begun yesterday by the Jordanian and Kuwaiti sides. The papers also comment on the press conference held in Amman yesterday by the three Hebron deportees, who are planning to return to the West Bank today.

Commenting on the Jordanian-Kuwaiti talks, AR-RA'Y says: The current visit to Amman by His Higness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and the accompanying delegation and the talks he began yesterday with Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and the members of the Jordanian side are considered a new important step to assess the current Arab situation, international developments, matters relating to the Palestine question, joint Arab action and means to further strengthen the relations between Jordan and fraternal Kuwait. Obviously, these talks are part of the continuous Arab efforts to prevent any deadlock in the Middle East question and to proceed toward a just comprehensive solution safeguarding the Palestinian people's right of self-determination on their land. The current talks should open new scope for strengthening Arab solidarity and building the intrinsic Arab strength in a fraternal atmosphere pervaded by clarity of vision, frankness and a sound assessment of the challenges facing the region and the Arab cause at present. The talks should also examine future possibilities, especially since Jordan constitutes a stronghold defending the Arab world, and Kuwait is a vital safety valve for stability and security in the strategic and oil-rich Gulf area. Undoubtedly the Jordanian-Kuwaiti talks, which are marked by clarity of vision and the capability to soundly assess what is going on around us and in the international sphere, should serve as a major factor toward building a single Arab line of defense.

AD-DUSTUR comments on the press conference held yesterday by the three Hebron deportees and their intention to return to the West Bank. Under the headline "Israel and Old Excuses," the paper says: At their press conference in Amman yesterday, the three strugglers that were expelled from the occupied territory disclosed that their expulsion was not due to the Fedayeen operation in Hebron against the Gush Emunim gang, nor was it a reaction to the public upheaval in the occupied territory, but constituted an implementation of the plan launched by Tel Aviv last November to get rid of West Bank politicians. The decision to expel Nabulus Mayor ash-Shak'ah was part of this plan. They said that the expulsion took place at night and under the British mandate's State of Emergency Law of 1945 which the Jewish Bar Association once described as worse than Nazi laws. The attempt by the three deportees to return to the West Bank across the bridge today in implementation of last Thursday's UN Security Council resolution will reveal to the world Israel's defiance and open confrontation with not only this resolution, but also all the other UN resolutions concerning the Palestinians and their right to return to their homeland. Since the whole world has condemned the policy of deportation and emptying the land of its population as testified by the last UN resolution, Israel will be mistaken if it thinks that the continued deportation of Palestinians from their homeland will achieve its expansionist dream. **The Palestinians are determined to resist and face the plot to usurp their land and rights. Proof of this is the public upheaval today in the occupied territory.**

U.S. OPERATION IN IRAN SAID TO HURT FRENCH MEDIATION EFFORT

JN091204 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Beirut, 9 May--The Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR says today that the abortive U.S. military operation that was recently carried out in Iran impeded mediation France was carrying out between Washington and Tehran in order to release the hostages.

In a dispatch from London, the paper quotes European sources as saying that the French mediation took place during the months of February and March but that this mediation ceased due to the abortive U.S. military operation. The paper quotes the same sources as saying that the contacts carried out by French mediators were conducted with Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The paper quotes the same sources as saying that in one stage of the mediation the mediators conveyed to Qotbzadeh the U.S. Government's readiness to consider those demands of the Iranian Revolution pertaining to the shah and his wealth as well as those pertaining to the frozen Iranian assets, prior to their official confiscation, if Iran refrained from putting preconditions on negotiations.

The paper adds that the mediation was based on putting the hostages under the French Government's custody either by moving them to Paris or putting them under the supervision of the French Embassy in Tehran.

SECURITY SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON 9 MAY INCIDENTS

NC091930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 May 80

[9 May statement by "security source"--read by announcer]

[Text] At 1600 on 9 May 1980 several armed men from a local paramilitary organization kidnapped some internal security forces personnel.

At 1630, while one of the aforementioned organization's units was setting up a barricade for the purpose of abduction in the Mar Ilyas quarter, they opened fire on a civilian car which did not stop at the barricade because a member of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] was riding in it. As a result, the driver and SFC Ghazi 'Ali ash-Shihabi of the ADF, who was riding in the car while off duty, were hit and died soon after arriving at the American University Hospital.

The ADF is currently conducting an intensive investigation to discover the perpetrators and to take the appropriate measures against them.

YAR EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM

JN111135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm this morning received in Damascus the YAR education minister, who is currently visiting Syria. During the meeting they discussed bilateral educational relations and means of developing them. The talks also dealt with the current situation in the region and necessity for an effective Arab position against the imperialist-Zionist plots.

Delivers Message to Al-Asad

JN111647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received YAR Education Minister Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih and YAR Communications and Transport Minister Ahmad Muhammad al-Ansi today. The meeting was attended by Syrian Minister of Education Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad and YAR Ambassador to Damascus 'Ali Muhammad Abu al-Luhum. Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wahih handed President Hafiz al-Asad a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Discussions between the two sides centered on bilateral relations and the present situation in the Arab region.

Message Contents

JN112010 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received YAR Education Minister Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih and YAR Communications and Transport Minister Ahmad Muhammad al-Ansi today. The meeting was attended by Syrian Minister of Education Muhammad Najib as-Sayiid Ahmad and YAR Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Muhammad Abu al-Luhum.

Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih handed President Hafiz al-Asad a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. In his message President 'Ali 'Abdallah stressed that the YAR, appreciating Syria's role and steadfastness in confronting theZionist enemy and taking pride in its stubborn struggle against the ferocious plot hatched against it by the enemies of the Arab nation, reiterates its complete solidarity with the Syrian people and denounces all sly conspiracies and intrigues perpetrated by Zionist and imperialist circles to harm Syria's unity and steadfastness.

President Salih added that Syria duly and rightly represents the Arab nation's steadfastness against the invading danger waged against it by the capitulatory Camp David agreements and their resultant steps, aimed at tearing the Arab nation apart and forcing it to surrender.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih declared that he, on behalf of the Arab people in the YAR, puts all of the YAR's potentials at the disposal of Syria, the defender of the nation's dignity and sanctitites. He added that the Arab people in YAR are confident that the Syrian people are capable of deterring and defeating all plotters and of emerging victorious. In conclusion he expressed the hope that relations between Syria and the YAR will grow and develop to meet the ambitions of the two peoples and the Arab nation.

President Hafiz al-Asad thanked President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for his message. Talks between the two sides dealt with bilateral relations and the current situation in the Arab region.

Departs 11 May

JN112133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The YAR educational delegation led by YAR Education Minister Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih left Damascus this evening following a 4-day visit to Syria. The delegation held talks with Syrian officials on promoting and strengthening educational cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The YAR minister was seen off at Damascus international airport by Syrian Education Minister Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, ministry of education senior officials and the YAR ambassador in Damascus.

AL-KASM RECEIVES NIGER DELEGATION, MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN111352 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] At 1300 today Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received a Niger delegation comprising Minister of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry Mai Maigana, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid Algabit and the Niger ambassador in Jiddah. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar'. The head of the visiting delegation conveyed a written message to the prime minister addressed to President Hafiz al-Asad from Niger leader Seyni Kountche.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed the current situation in the Arab region and Africa, issues of common interest and the responsibilities shouldered by the peoples of Asia and Africa. These issues require effective cooperation between these peoples if they are to achieve their basic objectives of freedom, development and progress.

OIL MINISTER RECEIVES ALGERIAN COUNTERPART

JN101115 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Damascus, 10 May--Syrian Oil and Natural Resources Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhaq received Algerian Energy and Petrochemical Industries Minister Belkacem Nabi here yesterday evening. The two ministers discussed oil cooperation, the results of the OPEC conference which ended in At-Ta'if yesterday and topics listed on the agenda of the OPEC conference scheduled to be held in Algeria in June.

KHADDAM RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PAKISTANI COUNTERPART

JN101320 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Damascus, 10 May--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received a message from his Pakistani counterpart today. The message was delivered today by (Sabah Zadah al-'Ukub Khan), the Pakistani foreign minister's personal envoy, during a meeting with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today.

ALGERIA

FLN ADOPTS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTIONS

LD100455 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] At its third ordinary session held from 3 to 7 May 1980 at the Palace of the Nations, the FLN Party Central Committee approved resolutions relating to three subjects included on the agenda of the third session, namely, the universal use of the national language, agriculture and tourism. It also approved a resolution on general policy.

In the general policy resolution the Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the continuing work to establish party structures through elections at the level of associations. This tends to give a strong impetus to the FLN Party and will enable its bases to make a real upsurge toward realizing the aims of the national charter and the resolutions of the fourth party congress. It affirmed that strengthening party bases in organizations through party cells will enable the FLN Party to penetrate the labor world from which it obtains the vanguard elements in vital fields and where the battle of socialist national development is taking place to mold a prosperous Algerian society.

The Central Committee also noted with satisfaction all transitional measures taken to raise wages and unify the minimum wage in the agricultural sector and other sectors. In this connection it affirmed the importance of linking wages to production in order to raise production and productivity. This embodies a practical measure of the slogan [word indistinct] of production and productivity. The Central Committee praised the resolutions taken and the efforts made to respond to the daily needs of the masses by providing them with essential consumer goods at reasonable prices and making essential commodities available to citizens, which will contribute toward improving the standard of social life.

The Central Committee noted the positive results of the campaign to combat social aberrations. It affirmed the need to continue this campaign. On the other hand the Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the efforts it has made during this session when it frankly, earnestly and profoundly studied issues that concern the country's situation and future, particularly the issue of agriculture and the issue of the universal use of the national language. It stressed the need to implement these resolutions in order to raise the agriculture sector to the required standard. As regards the universal use of the national language, the Central Committee affirmed that this is a strategic aim and that any talk about it only concerns the best ways, means and programs to realize it.

The political leadership noted with satisfaction the progress of work in preparing the 5-year plan; it noted the democratic nature in which this work is done. Once again the Central Committee affirmed its position expressed at its second session, which concerns the need to give hydrocarbons more consideration and to take care in conserving them. It supports the measures taken to reprice exported natural gas and realize its conformity with the prices of crude oil. It renews its resolve to continue activity in this field and accept the necessary sacrifices for continuing the struggle Algeria is waging to control its natural resources. It strongly denounces all forms of pressures and maneuvers by imperialism against Algeria to compel it to export its natural gas at an unfair price and influence its choices in the field of exporting hydrocarbons.

In its resolution on general policy the Central Committee denounced imperialist-like plans which are aimed at harming the unity of the nation. It affirms its will to defend the country's sovereignty and the unity of its soil and people. The Central Committee affirmed adherence to the nonaligned movement and its consolidation to defend the rights of the Third World countries, contribute to strengthening world peace, establish a new international economic order which ensures justice and balance in relations and cooperation between north and south.

In this connection the Central Committee saluted the soul of departed leader Josip Broz Tito. It praised the great role he played in liberating his country, establishing the nonaligned movement and in its consolidation and his struggle for just causes. In particular it praised his attitude toward championing the liberation struggle of the Algerian people from the outset and throughout this struggle until victory.

The Central Committee saluted the initiative of the president of the republic and party secretary general by visiting the Arab homeland. It recorded his effective participation in the Tripoli conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. It expressed its support for the struggle of the Palestinian people. It also recorded with satisfaction the results of the Bamako summit conference of Saharan states. On the other hand it saluted the heroic struggle of the Saharan people for self-determination and their right to freedom and national independence. The Central Committee saluted the results of the Lagos summit. It also saluted the independence of the people of Zimbabwe and the revolution of the Iranian people. It affirmed its will to cooperate with fraternal and friendly world states, particularly the socialist states.

Regarding the question of the universal use of the national language, the Central Committee decided that a start be made in applying the universal use of the national language as an instrument of party bodies, mass organizations, state institutions, elected councils, public departments and specialist and technical fields and the sphere of public life. It has decided that every plan to universalize the use of the national language includes a group of projects in three stages--short-medium- and long-term--after including the universal use of the national language in development plans beginning with the 5-year plan. On the other hand, the Central Committee decided to strengthen administrative and legislative action which must be undertaken to implement the plan to universalize the national language with political action and ideological enlightenment by the party and its mass organizations and mobilize and consolidate the available human resources with voluntary work and (?enrich) the national (civil) service.

It also decided to draw up a national program to provide research and studies, encyclopedias, and the necessary educational aides and to speed up the establishment of the Houari Boumedienne Academy for Arabic Language and develop informational methods in the direction of universalizing the national language to the widest extent possible, and that the official press should be the spokesman of the party, and mass organizations in the national language only. It also decided to complete measures aimed at teaching the national language (?throughout the country) and establish a supreme body which comes under the supervision of the party secretary general to take charge of coordination, follow up, and (?appraisal) of various projects aimed at making the national language universal.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ELABORATES ON PHYSICAL LIQUIDATION DOCTRINE

LD120230 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] The brother leader of the revolution the day before yesterday met with the revolutionary committee of the oil and mineral engineering college at Al-Fatih University. The meeting was attended by Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Maj al-Khuwaylid al-Humaydi; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP--General Command; Mohamed Abdul Aziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front; and Bashir Mustafa, assistant secretary general of the front.

The leader talked about the revolutionary (?basic) doctrines which were adopted by the third meeting of the revolutionary committees. He affirmed that every revolutionary must understand and absorb these revolutionary doctrines because they form new revolutionary (?concepts) affirming that physical liquidation is the last stage in the controversial revolutionary struggle to put a final end to it. If the economic, political and social processes to stop the activities of the opposition forces have not done this, then physical liquidation becomes imperative, and this is the last stage in the controversial revolutionary struggle for a final decision.

The leader affirmed that we cannot say the revolution has succeeded when the counter-revolutionary forces still maintain their strength and weapons. We can say the revolution has triumphed when revolutionary forces are able to strip the counterrevolutionary forces of their weapons. Therefore, physical liquidation is not a necessity in the stage of revolutionary transformation (?in the encounter), but it occurs in the end.

(?It is necessary) to deprive the counterrevolutionary class of their political, economic and social weapons. When the workers staged the revolution on 1 September 1978, they seized the factories, contracting establishments and all centers of production. They overthrew the business class, the contractors and agents. [sentence indistinct] From that day the workers have become free and these weapons are in the hands of the revolutionary forces, in the hands of the popular masses. The weapons of the businessmen were the factory, capital and contract licenses. All the economic potentials which they held were dangerous weapons through which they were able to enslave us. The workers are not free when they are employees; and, indeed, they are slaves to the businessman regardless of whether this employer is a government or an individual.

A worker or a free country which practices democracy does not exist as long as the worker still remains an employee to any quarter. The worker is not free as an employee.

The leader explained another revolutionary doctrine adopted by the third meeting of the revolutionary committees, and it is this: The defensive and security organs [words indistinct] remain essential until the people uphold power over them even if these organs do not belong to the society of the masses, until such time when a popular substitute replaces them and end their existence automatically. [passage indistinct]

These organs in the transformatory stage remain essential on the condition that the people hold power. Therefore, the (?police forces) and secret police in Libya after the emergence of thepower of the people have become subordinated to the popular committees, which have been set up by popular congresses. Therefore, the people have taken control of these organs, and in fact, today they are being used in the service of the masses. There is no longer a government which uses these organs to protect itself. This situation will continue, namely, the people's control of these organs until they are replaced by a popular substitute.

LIBYA DEMANDS COMPENSATION FOR WORLD WAR II LOSSES

LD112130 Tripoli JANA in English 1758 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Tslali, May 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary, Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, affirmed in a statement today that the Jamahiriyah has complete right to be compensated for the heavy losses it incurred during the Second World War and later when its territory was used as a minefield and a launching point for international terrorism to serve no interests of its own.

Dr at-Turayki stressed also that the Jamahiriyah had put this subject before regional and international organisations. Those included the Islamic conference, foreign ministers conference, the summit meeting of the nonaligned states, the UN General Assembly and the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), which issued resolutions condemning the imperialist countries for the remnants of its wars, especially mines, and held them responsible for the ensuing moral and material damages. Dr at-Turayki added: 'Those organizations have called upon such countries to submit immediately all relevant facts concerning the location of mines to the countries that have incurred the damages. Furthermore, international resolutions have also called for compensations to be paid in such circumstances. UNEP has entrusted its executive director to prepare a report on the damages incurred upon the Jamahiriyah peoples and others.'

In conclusion, the foreign secretary asserted that the Foreign Secretariat in the Jamahiriyah has gathered all the relevant documents in preparation for their subsequent presentation to the countries concerned and implementation of the resolution passed by the above-mentioned organizations.

ISLAMIC, NONALIGNED MEETING TO VIEW U.S. IRAN ACTION

LD100850 Tripoli JANA in English 0809 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Delegations from 180 [figure as received] nonaligned and Islamic countries will arrive in Tehran to participate in an international conference next Thursday. The conference will discuss the implication of the abortive American military operation against Iran.

The conference will be held at the request of the Iranian Government after the failure of the American operation. The Iranian Government has sent invitations to participate to the Islamic conference and the United Nations.

The conference will discuss ways and means to confront effectively American aggressions and the setting up of a joint front to confront all Zionist imperialist designs against the Iranian Revolution and the international liberation movement.

FOREIGN SECRETARY CALLS FOR EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT OF EGYPT

LD101500 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The brother foreign secretary has sent a letter to the brother foreign ministers of the members of the Patriotic Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation about recent developments in relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy following the agreement signed by the defense minister of the defeated Egyptian regime with the terrorist Weizman, the Zionist minister of war, which involves matters pertaining to the military, culture, tourism and information. The agreement also makes any dealings with the Egyptian regime dealings with the Zionist enemy.

The foreign secretary has stressed the importance of adopting an urgent and speedy decision to extend the boycott regulations applied by the Arab countries to the enemy against the Egyptian regime. The foreign secretary said: Arab air services continue to make trips to the Egyptian capital and to receive Egyptian aircraft which fly to occupied Palestine. At the same, the Arab states have ships passing through the Suez Canal side by side with the enemy's naval and civilian ships. The continued dealings of some Arab countries with the Egyptian regime are a violations of the decisions of the Arab summits, especially the decisions of Baghdad and Tunis. They are also a violation of the boycott decisions.

In his letter the foreign secretary stressed the need to adopt joint measures by the members of the political committee of the Patriotic Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

AT-TURAYKI RECEIVES POLISARIO LEADER, CHADIAN MINISTER

LD111746 Tripoli JANA in English 1643 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Foreign Secretary Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki received the secretary general of the Front for the Liberation of Saguia al-Hamra and Rio de Oro, Mr Mohamed Abdul Aziz. Discussion during the meeting centered on recent developments in the Saharan issue. Dr. at-Turayki also received this morning the Chadian minister of agriculture and animal resources.

During the meeting the Chadian minister expressed his people's gratitude for the support given by the Libyan Arab people to Chadians in their struggle for liberation from colonialist hegemony. The minister also affirmed the Chadian interim government's determination to end French intervention in the country.

LATE REPORT: LIBYANS OCCUPY OWN EMBASSIES IN EUROPE

LD121318 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Libyans abroad have swarmed on the Libyan Embassies, turned them into People's Bureaus and formed popular committees to run them.

The Libyan masses in Turkey, this Monday morning, swarmed on the Libyan Embassy in Ankara and turned it into a People's Bureau. Ankara Radio reported this morning that the Libyans have occupied the Libyan Embassy in Ankara in protest against the stands of the Libyan regime. Ankara Radio thus reflected the nature of the regime for which it speaks--an ignorant, suppressive regime. For there is no regime in Libya to protest against. There are only people who rule themselves and who march on all positions to run them by themselves according to their own decisions adopted at their popular conferences.

The Libyan masses in Switzerland have also swarmed on the Libyan Embassy there, turned it into a People's Bureau and formed a popular committee.

The Libyan masses issued a statement affirming that their march was in accordance with the people's will as embodied in the historic document on the proclamation of the Jamahiriyah and the establishment of the people's aurhority, which in turn is an embodiment of the people's struggle for their political, economic and social freedom under the Third World theory as contained in the Green Book with its three chapters. It is also in response to the leader's call on the 10th anniversary of the Great 1 September revolution in which he urged the Libyan masses abroad to march on the embassies and turn them into People's Bureaus.

The Libyan masses in Mauritius marched on the Libyan Embassy this morning, turned it into a People's Bureau and formed a people's committee to run it.

In Prague, too, the Libyans marched on the Libyan Embassy in Czechoslovakia, turned it into a People's Bureau and formed a popular committee.

In Brussels, the Libyans in Belgium marched on the Libyan Embassy there today, turned it into a People's Bureau and formed a popular committee to run it.

In Poland, the Libyans there marched on the Libyan Embassy in Warsaw, turned it into a People's Bureau and formed a popular committee to run it.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER MEETS BEGIN, REFUSES TO COMMENT

TA120849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] French Trade and Crafts Minister Maurice Charretier conferred with Prime Minister Menahem Begin this morning. Our correspondent Nicolas Resenbaum reports that the two men discussed the strengthening of relationships between Israel and France and the situation in the Middle East. After the meeting the French minister refused to tell journalists whether he has brought a message from the French president.

BURG REACTS TO EGYPT'S DECISION TO SUSPEND AUTONOMY TALKS

Jerusalem Radio Interview

TA091155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 9 May 80

[Interview with Interior Minister and Chairman of the Israeli Ministerial Committee for the Autonomy Affairs Dr Yosef Burg by Razi Barqa'i; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Burg, I believe that new bad tidings have come from Cairo, that the working teams will not meet either?

[Answer] In any case, this is the report. If these are [bad] tidings--time will be the judge. I was surprised by the first version--that the ministerial committee will not meet and that only the working teams will meet--because that was somewhat illogical. If there is an embargo [on the talks of] the ministers, it is hard to conceive that the working teams would be able to operate without continuous contact with the ministers. Moreover, this is a question of atmosphere. If that is indeed the case, then the report we have just received that the work of the ministerial delegations and the working teams--formed by senior officials to discuss issues--are both suspended, then things are clear and the atmosphere is clear. However, they are clear but not good.

[Question] You are speaking about a clear atmosphere. Does it mean that President as-Sadat decided that the talks have failed?

[Answer] I do not know. In any case, he did not tell me about it. However, he has apparently decided to exert some pressure. What is interesting about it is that the date today is 9 May, and, besides the sabbaths and holidays, there are about 2 weeks left until 26 May. Therefore, it is very strange that precisely before that date--instead of making a supreme effort to reach some sort of understanding--he made such a step. However, I do not know. Perhaps the conclusions of the Accadia talks--we began to discuss the principles of Israel's security--perhaps As-Sadat did not like that conclusion. I really do not know.

[Question] Dr Burg, did you gain the impression or did you receive any information that As-Sadat's decision was coordinated with the United States?

[Answer] I think the contrary would be true. I have no such information. However, I have gained the impression that, if the report is true that even the delegation members who stayed in Herzliyya this week and returned to Egypt on Thursday were also surprised at As-Sadat's remarks, then this holds true as far as the Americans are concerned.

[Question] That is to say, according to you, the Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister were also surprised by As-Sadat's decision?

[Answer] This is according to reports, and this is my impression based on what I heard from the Americans. This afternoon I will probably receive a call from Mr Linowitz. Then I will be wiser.

[Question] Sir, how does it always happen that President as-Sadat steals the show?

[Answer] I do not think that he steals the show. I use a different terminology regarding the president, if you will excuse me for it. I think that he made what he thinks is a right move. Certainly, he did not take this step without considering the impression. However, I think he was wrong, because on the eve of 26 May he is the one postponing and not us. Therefore, I think that this issue does not positively affect his status in the Free World.

[Question] Nevertheless, one cannot ignore the fact that the progress made in the talks was very minimal. In fact, the main issues are still being disputed. How does one get out of this situation?

[Answer] First of all, I do not know what people thought when they conceived that all the issues could be concluded within 1 year. I think that complicated issues take a long time. One cannot overcome 30 years of wars in 12 months of negotiations. In our case, there are other elements active in the area: there is the PLO terror; there is a European initiative, which is definitely detrimental, in my opinion. Therefore, I do not think it is fair. I can only reiterate my statements at the Accadia Hotel this week; those who watch a marathon and those who run the marathon have different criteria regarding the pace and the progress made by the racer.

[Question] Finally, perhaps we will connect this issue to another issue in today's headlines. I am referring to the proposal or desire expressed by 'Ezer Weizman that the National Guidance Committee in the territories is a body with which it will be possible to negotiate in the future. What is your reaction to this proposal?

[Answer] I heard it--pardon me--I heard it from you; I heard it on the radio; I did not hear the exact content. In any case, this is very surprising to me. I have never heard any such remarks from the defense minister. If the defense minister advocates such things then there is a forum called the Cabinet where this issue should be raised or at the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. It is not my practice to argue with a friend with whom I sit together over something he did or did not say over the radio.

Talks 'Only Postponed'

TA101419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 May 80

[Interior Minister and Chief Israeli Autonomy Delegate Dr Yosef Burg interviewed by David Essing in Jerusalem on 9 May--recorded]

[Text] [Burg] I can only express a certain kind of astonishment. We decided in Herzliyya this week to go on with a little bit more of tempo and acceleration, because we see 26 May anyhow as a goal, and we should arrive in the neighborhood of an understanding at least in this point, where an understanding is possible. We had last week, and we will have during the next time, very heavy, not easy, very difficult discussions concerning security of Israel; but our security is our life. We came here in order to live here. We are a people that survived the holocaust of this generation, and nobody in his good senses in the Free World would understand if we would go easy on questions of our security.

[Question] Is it not a sign, then, that, perhaps, the talks have collapsed altogether?

[Answer] If someone says to me that something is postponed, he didn't say this collapsed; it is only postponed, otherwise he would have used the word canceled. This answers your question.

[Question] There have been reports out of Cairo that, perhaps, President as-Sadat has postponed the meeting because of the stalemate over security, and he wants to forestall a real stalemate next week in the talks. Do you think that that is plausible at all?

[Answer] It could be an explanation, but I don't know why this should be a sequitur. I believe that President as-Sadat and also all the world has to know that questions that we believe belong to our security, to our life. That's our responsibility for our life and for our children's lives.

As-Sadat's Motives Unclear

TA110551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Israel's autonomy negotiator, Dr Yosef Burg, today briefs the Cabinet on the crisis in the negotiations. Burg, however, will recommend that thegovernment not debate the issue until after President as-Sadat's scheduled speech to the Egyptian people on Wednesday. Dr Burg says President as-Sadat's motives for postponing the talks are not clear, but they might be intended to exert pressure on the United States. Burg says that after speaking to the U.S. negotiator, Sol Linowitz, he received the impression that the Americans were also uncertain as to why the talks were being postponed. In Washington, the U.S. negotiator told Israel's Ambassador Efrayim 'Evron that there was no connection between the summoning home of the U.S. ambassadors in Cairo and Tel Aviv and the suspension of the autonomy talks. Israel's radio Washington correspondent says Sol Linowitz told 'Evron that the new U.S. secretary of state, Edmond Muskie, wanted to confer with them on the Middle East situation before his scheduled visit to Europe.

CAIRO REPORTER ON REASONS FOR AUTONOMY TALKS POSTPONEMENT

TA091200 Jersualem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] In reference to Dr Yosef Burg's statement on what exactly motivated President as-Sadat to postpone the continuation of the autonomy talks, so far there have been two interpretations, or two explanations. Only a few minutes ago, Ehud Ya'ari, our correspondent in Cairo, raised a third interpretation, which seems to be the most current. Here is Ehud Ya'ari in Cairo.

[Begin Ya'ari recording] I have learned from most reliable sources, I repeat, most reliable sources, that President as-Sadat's decision to postpone the continuation of the ministerial autonomy talks is connected with domestic considerations. This is definitely not a crisis or a suspension of the talks. The interpretation given to this move this morning by Musa Sabri, the editor-in-chief of AL-AKHBAR, that this is the beginning of a new situation which, according to As-Sadat's warnings, may be created in the event of a stalemate in the talks, does not hold water for the moment. In theory, it is convenient for the Egyptians to present this step to the media as being a reaction to Israel's position in the Herzliyya negotiations. This, indeed, is the approach some of the radio commentators have taken, but this is not done by any other more serious newspapers like AL-AHRAM.

An examination we made this morning revealed that As-Sadat asked for the postponement--and, to repeat, this is a postponement, not a suspension--because of the speech he intends to make this coming Wednesday, 14 May, in which he will announce upcoming far-reaching organizational changes in anticipation of a reshuffle. As-Sadat did not want his senior ministers to sit together with the Israeli team at the Mena House Hotel when he himself is announcing a Cabinet reshuffle at the assembly.

This morning, we asked Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali if the postponement is linked to the speech and the reshuffle. His reply was: Yes, there may be some connection. Another question: Is this settling accounts with the Israelis? His response: No, it is settling accounts first of all with ourselves.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman talked with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil about this for an hour in his house in the Zamalik district. Emerging about an hour ago, he told us that President as-Sadat is undoubtedly displeased with the speed of the talks, but the postponement is connected, first and foremost, with domestic considerations.

Is Khalil himself on the way out? Rumors on his imminent dismissal have recently grown rife even among the top echelons. However, one cannot get real confirmation. Does Weizman know anything about this? His reply: I have heard something about it, but I have also not heard some things about it.

In conclusion, for the moment one should see the picture against the internal map. So much from Ehud Ya'ari in Cairo. [end recording]

RADIO REPORTS EGYPTIAN PRESS CRITICISM OF BEGIN

TA101426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Egyptian papers have personally criticized Prime Minister Menahem Begin today. The editor of OCTOBER, Anis Mansur, said that it is obvious that Begin cannot give up the West Bank for emotional, health and religious reasons. The newspaper says that the Israeli premier now feels that he has completed his historic mission by achieving peace with Egypt.

AL-AHRAM blames Begin for the difficulties in the autonomy talks.

SHAMIR LEAVES FOR EUROPE, COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA110614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] This morning Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the European countries should let Israel and Egypt proceed with the negotiations without any interruptions or interference on their part. Mr Shamir left this morning to meet the Italian and British foreign ministers. He will review the political situation in the region and the relationships between these countries and Israel. Prior to his departure from Ben-Gurion Airport our correspondent Dan Eshel talked to him. [begin recording]

[Question] Is there any chance that the European countries will be persuaded--perhaps in the aftermath of your visit--not to open an initiative of their own despite the fact that, apparently, no agreement will be reached by 26 May?

[Answer] Israel's position is known. We are trying and will continue to attempt to persuade the European countries that any undesired interference in the peace process might disturb the process and prevent positive results.

It is now especially important to speak to every outstanding European leader about the situation and the future.

[Question] Mr Shamir, what is your reaction to Egypt's announcement to suspend the talks?

[Answer] Well, as far as we are concerned, we are ready to resume the talks any time--and we have stated this. We hope that this will be only a brief suspension and we will be able to continue the negotiations before and after 26 May and reach serious results. At this moment, we do not have enough data to react to the suspension of the talks. [end recording]

PERES COMMENTS ON HUSAYN'S POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN NEGOTIATIONS

TA101541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Reporter Ruth Blaukopf asked Shim'on Peres how he still can feel that a Labor-led government could bring Husayn into the peace process?

[Begin Peres recording] President as-Sadat announced before his visit to Jerusalem that he would remain true to the Khartoum formula which said: no negotiations with Israel, no recognition of Israel, no peace with Israel. The president expressed himself by saying: In our generation I can't force a peace. He said: We can't negotiate as long as there are Israeli soldiers in the Sinai Peninsula. Then, when he felt that the time was suitable and the opportunity was there, he made a very historic decision.

I don't expect the king to agree in principle and pay the price for his agreement without having the fruit of this agreement. So, it's natural in my eyes--and I read the reaction of the king--while he criticized the Labor Party and its leaders, including myself, he did not reject the plan. So, while I take the criticism in good spirit, I also notice that this does not include a total rejection of the approach. [end recording]

HEAD OF SOVIET DELEGATION IN ISRAEL ON MIDEAST PEACE

TA102011 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 10 May--Thousands of people from all over Israel participated in a rally marking the 35th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany held in the forest named after the Red Army near Ma'ale Hahamisha in the Jerusalem mountains.

A three-member Soviet delegation participated in the rally: Vladimir Karpov, Soviet hero and first deputy chief editor of NOVY MIR, (Frankel Abramovitz), composer and Soviet NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY editor, Mikhail Yuri Mikhaylovich.

The head of the delegation, Karpov, declared in the rally that "action should also be taken in the future to extinguish existing international conflicts including the one in the Middle East." According to him the Soviet policy regarding the Middle East conflict is based on the necessity to establish peace and justice in this region and create the conditions for a safe development of all countries and peoples in the Middle East, including Israel. The road leading to this is one--the evacuation of all occupied territories and granting the Arab-Palestinian people the right of self-determination and setting up a country of its own.

"No partial agreement can lead to a just peace, and life proves this daily," the guest said, adding that "the Soviet Union wants to create the conditions for developing ties with all Middle Eastern countries and does not want to gain any profits or privileges. Achieving peace and quiet in the Middle East is the objective of the Soviet policy," he said.

The editor-in-chief of AL-ITTIHAD, Amil Habibi, and the president of the Israeli-Soviet friendship movement, writer Mordekhay Avi-Sha'ul also delivered speeches in the rally.

The victory rally was organized by the Israeli-Soviet friendship movement.

WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED ON NEGOTIATIONS, TERRITORIES, OTHER ISSUES

MA'ARIV Interview

TA090853 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 May 80 pp 13, 14

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman by Dov Goldstein--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Will you serve as minister of defense or accept another portfolio in a government headed by the Alignment?

[Answer] If the political organization in whose name I am elected to the Knesset joins a coalition with the Alignment, and the Alignment prime minister, if there is one, asks me to join his government, I will. If the political organization to which I belong remains in the opposition, I too will be in the opposition.

[Question] In such an event, will you serve in a government headed only by Shim'on Peres?

[Answer] Certainly not. If Yitzhaq Rabin heads the government and circumstances make us coalition partners, I will serve in Rabin's government. Despite all the differences, we have a joint military background and this certainly counts for a lot.

[Question] You have known about the existence of the "National Guidance Committee" for a long time. What is your attitude toward it, its composition, discussions and influence over what is going on?

[Answer] I have said this before. We are in a difficult and extended struggle for Eretz Yisra'el. The Arabs who face us believe in the rightness of their path. They want a Palestinian state. They do not hide this desire. They are not saying that they wish to negotiate with us for the establishment of the autonomy. They are not saying that they wish to negotiate with us on conditions for the annexation of the territories to Israel. What do they wish to negotiate with us about--about the conditions for the establishment of a Palestinian state, and we cannot negotiate this with them. However, does this imply that we will not discuss any issue with the political leadership of the Arabs in the territories? If we want to persuade the Arabs to cooperate on the autonomy--elect a council and be elected to it--I want to see an acceptable political body that does not call for violence or civil rebellion with which we can negotiate and reach a dialog. If we reach agreement with the Egyptians on the autonomy, then the Palestinians will have to implement it, and there must be a body with whom we will talk. If the National Guidance Council does not preach physical violence and does not claim that a Palestinian state should be established instead of Israel it can be the political body that will serve as a partner in talks and negotiations on who will organize the elections, how the self-administration will be composed, who will establish a strong police force and how.

At Camp David Prime Minister Menahem Begin promised President Jimmy Carter that we would grant the inhabitants of the territories freedom of political activity. We stressed the difference between political freedom and the "liberty" to advocate civil rebellion and advocate violence. Therefore, if the National Guidanc ommittee meets this condition, it can be a partner to the negotiations. It would be good to have a recognized leadership there. If it does not meet the condition, I will recommend that it be outlawed.

[Question] What will happen if, despite all the difficulties, we achieve an agreement with Egypt on the autonomy, and the Palestinians in Judaea and Samaria do not agree to cooperate and refuse to conduct negotiations on the implementation of the autonomy?

[Answer] In such a events, there will be two courses open: a continuation of the present situation with the military government, or Israel can unilaterally implement the agreement with Egypt. For example: If the Egyptian-Israeli agreement provides for the evacuation of the military government from Arab population centers, we will do this. If it calls for the IDF's redeployment in one form or another, we will do it.

[Question] Which of the two paths appeals to you?

[Answer] The second. If we reach agreement with Egypt, I will recommend that Israel begin to implement it unilaterally, even without the cooperation of the Palestinians and even if they do not wich to discuss the autonomy with us.

[Question] And if, as a result of this, Nabulus, Hebron or Ramallah become PLO centers from which terrorists squads attack Israel?

[Answer] Then we will return in full force and totally abolish the autonomy.

[Question] Do you not fear the possibility that a harsh policy in the territories will cause civil rebellion or, at least, severe bloodshed that will destroy the chance of achieving an agreement on the autonomy and even harm peace with Egypt?

[Answer] I fear various possibilities and developments. When I decide on a military action of any kind, not just in Judaea and Samaria, the consideration of how it will affect the peace with Egypt is something I take into account along with other considerations. Today I had lunch with General 'Ali at the Accadia Hotel, and we were served by a waiter called Mustafa from Tulkarm. The general and he conversed, in Arabic, of course, and I saw this as a manifestation of a reality with which we all have to live now. It is not that Mustafa from Tulkarm has to be a waiter serving lunch to General 'Ali and me. But this reality of Arabs from the territories working in Israel and Israelis walking around the territories, and the two economic systems being influenced by each other and the weaving of this delicate tapestry of coexistence--this is the reality in our region, and this is how it will remain without the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Of course I fear the development of a civil rebellion or serious bloodshed. Therefore, I do not want to use firm measures outside those places, such as Hebron, where this is necessary. This is not a "festival of punishment." Whoever proposes that on "this festive occasion" I settle other accounts and expel, for example, Bassam ash-Shak'ah because now, in the present atmosphere, it can be done easily--I say to them: No, with a capital N. We will not behave in this manner. This is exactly what the PLO wants us to do. More firmness, more expulsions, more explosions, more bloodshed and mutual attacks and the whole peace proesss will be washed away. This week the Egyptians said to me: "The murderers in Hebron were not only out to get at you, even though it was your blood that was spilled. They also meant us. They oppose peace. They hate Egypt no less than they hate you." There is no reason for us to do what these murderers want.

[Question] How do you view the contribution of the Jewish extremists, who shatter Arab car windows, who are inciting for revenge and the undermining of security in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] They are heating the atmosphere and causing immeasurable damage.

[Question] Why is a man like Rabbi Kahana still permitted to enter Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] Because this is a free country. If he breaks the law he will go back to jail.

[Question] Your colleague from the IDF, Reserve Maj Gen Hayim Bar-Lev, said in the Knesset this week that had it not been for the Jewish settlement in the Hadassah building in Hebron the murder would not have occurred. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I do not want to get into this discussion. I have expressed my views against some of the government's actions. I have voted against some of the government's decisions. I have remained a member of the government and, this being the case, I, as minister of defense, am under the collective responsibility of the government to defend its decisions and implement them.

[Question] Who is responsible for the failure to implement the government's decision to evacuate the settlers from the Hadassah building?

[Answer] The government is responsible. I did not decide not to implement the government's decision. The government made a dangerous decision not to implement the decision by not instructing me to implement the decision [to evacuate the settlers].

[Question] Will you demand that the government implement the decision?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] Because its time has passed. Meanwhile, the government has made another decision: to build another floor on the Hadassah building and establish a field school there. I also voted against this decision in the government and my view was not accepted.

[Question] What is your opinion of the actions and positions adopted by Gush Emunim?

[Answer] They are causing a serious split within the people. There are good people among them. I have had many conversations with them. They once told me that they hold my consistency and clear opinions in high esteem. When they take the law into their own hands they cause immense damage. I do not know if it is possible today to assess the damage they are causing the IDF. Even in Hebron, after the massacre, they caused a confrontation with the IDF.

[Question] Over the past years, various elements have said that you hold contradictory positions on the settlement issue. Could you clarify things? Do you now support additional settlements or do you oppose them in the belief that they should be frozen in order to improve the chance of reaching agreement with Egypt on the autonomy?

[Answer] There have not been any contradictions in my positions. I proposed establishing five or six large urban centers. I have not agreed and will not agree to Judaea and Samaria being Judenrein. However, I have not agreed and will not agree to our spreading small and weak settlements that are not economically viable. I have also not agreed, and will not agree, to the expropriation of private land for settlements.

[Question] Do you continue to oppose Jewish settlement within Hebron?

[Answer] Certainly. It was a mistake and remains a mistake. The government has to decide on its priorities. I still believe that our proposal to establish large and strong urban settlements was right. The thing that disturbs me about the government on the settlement issue is not only the "music" but also the "tone." We talk too much about settlements instead of deciding on what is important to do, what we can do, and then do it.

[Question] This week, when your colleague and friend, Egyptian Defense Minister General 'Ali submitted to the Egyptian plan for the autonomy security issue (especially the clause that the IDF will have to have the permission of the Arab autonomy institutions in order to act) the media in Israel reported that the Israeli ministers were stunned and shocked. Were you stunned and shocked?

[Answer] The word stunned is not acceptable. I can understand battle shock after a heavy shelling. After such a shock one cannot function. We did function. We even functioned properly. It is true that I was surprised, but this is the nature of negotiations. It starts up high, say with 100 points, in order to compromise at the end of the process on 50 points. Is it only the Egyptians that act in this way? In many cases we also began from high negotiating positions in order to achieve a positive result. At Camp David the Egyptians submitted an initial document...we started to pack our bags. We did not pack, and we did not go, and agreement was reached.

General 'Ali said what he said. Okay, we did not dance a jig. In a private talk I was very explicit with him: "I am telling you as a friend that you have made a mistake, both in the presentation of this issue and in its content. Why did you do this?" He made various interpretations and gave various explanations. He is a very wise and experienced man. Twice, in 1948 and in 1967, he was injured in the wars with Israel. He is a polite man and has a good understanding of our security problems. But he is not a member of the Israeli Government and not even a disciple of Jabotinsky. He has positions, and we have to contest him and his positions. It is a fact that the Egyptians have withdrawn their inflexible proposal, the one that "shocked us", and even now the gap between our conceptions is still great.

For example, the Egyptians make a very interesting contention. General 'Ali said to me: "You say that Israel needs to establish settlements for security reasons. Let us look at which settlements have been set up for security reasons and which have not. Those settlements that we agree have been set up for security reasons stay, and the others should be abolished or moved elsewhere. It is written in Camp David that IDF forces will move from their present positions and deploy in defined regions. The same should apply to the settlements."

[Question] What is the Israeli answer to this contention?

[Answer] That Israel will be solely responsible for security and nothing else is conceivable.

[Question] What does your return to the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs, following an absence of 1 year, prove?

[Answer] In fact, except for one time in Alexandria, I did not participate in the Israeli team. Look, I dedicated a lot of time to achieving the peace with Egypt. I have been criticized and praised. For a while I wanted to detach myself from the negotiations with Egypt and be active on issues to which I am directly responsible as defense minister: The withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, the relationship with the Egyptian defense establishment, the normalization and so on.

The autonomy discussions have been going on for 11 months, but nothing has moved. I am not being critical. I very much respect Dr Burg and enjoy my talks and meetings with him. However, since the discussions have presently reached the security subject--a subject I deal with anyway in my capacity as defense minister--I thought it would be better to join the talks as a member of the Israeli team. I wanted to see whether things can be moved here just as they were moved in the peace negotiations with Egypt.

[Question] Do you think it is possible?

[Answer] Yes; otherwise I would not have joined. I definitely believe that things can be moved. If these negotiations fail, I do not want to be left with the feeling that I could have contributed something, that I could have prevented their failure but did nothing about it.

[Question] Do you favor the plan "Gaza first?"

[Answer] Yes, it has good chances.

[Question] During the prime minister's visit to the United States, you called for early elections. Observers accused you of sticking a knife in Begin's back. When ministers attacked you in the Cabinet session this week in the wake of the murder in Hebron, the prime minister exerted his full authority and stood by you. Are you grateful to him for it?

[Answer] Grateful? This is not the exact word. I appreciate his act. I did not stick a knife in the prime minister's back. I only expressed an opinion. I gave it a lot of thought, and I did not have any intention of hurting the prime minister. It was not a personal issue between the prime minister and me. I would have preferred to make my remarks when Mr Begin was in Israel. However, it did not turn out that way because of the time I was scheduled to be interviewed on television. When ministers criticize me in the Cabinet and the prime minister reminds them of the principle of collective responsibility, he is doing the right thing.

[Question] And do you still favor early elections?

[Answer] I have not retracted my statements. We should examine the means for changing things and encourage ourselves to accomplish the things we have not yet achieved. We have not made any achievements on many subjects, and there is no point in concealing or ignoring this fact. We achieved peace with Egypt--that is an immense achievement. However, the people are walking around with their heads bowed. One should examine why the national mood is so low instead of criticizing the people. If we reach the date scheduled for the elections with this kind of spirit, our situation will not be very good.

Two paths lie ahead of us: to immediately formulate a plan for action in the 18 months left until the elections and firmly implement it, or to return the mandate to the people and ask them to decide on the rulers. The third way--another plastering, another "malfunctioning," another half-move, is self-defeating and should be ruled out.

Weizman Denial of Remarks

TA091403 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned home a short while ago. At Ben-Gurion Airport he completely denied the remarks attributed to him in MA'ARIV that the National Guidance Committee will be a party to negotiations with us over the territories.

He emphasized this is a group that has supported only violent acts to date. The remarks published in MA'ARIV he said, are a lie. Minister Weizman hopes the paper will deny them.

Further Details on Remarks

TA091530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The defense minister completed the last of the normalization agreements in Cairo, met with his colleagues and President as-Sadat for friendly talks and returned to Israel some time after Egypt's suspension of the autonomy talks became known. Our correspondent Dan Eshel was among the people who received him at the airport.

[Begin Weizman recording] They are dissatisfied with the pact [of the autonomy talks]. I am not here to judge whether 11 months are a short or a long time for discussing such basic issues. The most important thing is the contents. Second, as a result of this they stop to think. However, I think the main thing is that President as-Sadat, as we know, is going to deliver a speech on Wednesday and this is apparently going to be a speech that will have great significance for Egypt. Everybody is waiting for this speech and in my estimate, in view of the statements that are going to be made on Wednesday, they have asked that we do not arrive on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday as earlier scheduled. My assessment here, again, is that to the best of my judgement contacts will be held between them and us--I assume this will be Dr Burg--to conduct the talks at a later stage. How much later? This I cannot tell. I assume they will take a time out [last two words in English] on the time we have missed if 26 May is a decisive and significant date.

I saw President as-Sadat and sat with him for about an hour in Ismalia. We talked about both current and regional issues. He stressed to me he would like to place an emphasis, a strong emphasis, on domestic issues that need to be solved. A great deal of building, or momentum, is apparent in Cairo. I cannot say anything special or significant about that talk. It was a pleasant talk that lasted about an hour. I felt that he expected more results and faster ones. This can be said for all of us; we all expected more to a certain degree. To use the word speed may not be correct concerning such a significant issue, but I am confident that if there were results other than those achieved in Herzliyya he would have expressed himself accordingly. [end recording]

More on Weizman Statements

TA091619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] On his return from Egypt Minister Weizman said that contacts will be held at the beginning of next week regarding the renewal of the autonomy talks. Among other things, the two parties will examine the significance of the 26 May date. Weizman said Egypt is discontented with the pace of the talks to date.

On another matter Weizman denied the report that an appeal had been made to the Defense Ministry to call back the notables who were expelled from Hebron to Lebanon.

EGYPTIANS REQUESTING ISRAELI VISAS HARASSED BY SECURITY FORCES

TA111038 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Egyptian security forces have the habit of frequenting the homes of the Egyptians who come to the Israeli Embassy. The people are interrogated about why they request visas to Israel. Thus, many people are reluctant to implement their wishes to visit Israel.

Reliable sources have said that one of the reasons why Egyptians are rather reluctant to visit Israel is indirect pressure applied on those who come to the Israeli Embassy in Cairo by the Egyptian security forces. This makes the neighbors wonder whether their neighbors--the ones who had asked for an Israeli visa--may have acted improperly. There have been cases where people retracted their application for a visa.

Israeli sources have said that this is not the only example of disruptions by the Egyptian authorities in fully implementing the normalization. The main reason why the members of the Israeli Embassy staff have not found appropriate apartments also results from the intervention of the administration.

In addition, it is pointed out that Israeli reporters stationed in Egypt encounter difficulties any time they ask the Egyptian Government press office for help. This is not the kind of attitude the Egyptian correspondents encounter when they visit Israel. They receive full aid.

CABINET TO ESTABLISH SETTLEMENT LAND COMMITTEE

TA111411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to establish a ministerial committee to seek ways to solve the problems surrounding the [legal status of the] land of seven settlements in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that this decision was made at today's Cabinet meeting after a fierce discussion of the legal status of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

Minister Ari'el Sharon opposed the decision and did not retract his opposition despite appeals from the prime minister. However, he agreed to participate in the ministerial committee. The other members of the committee are 'Ezer Weizman, Yiga'el Hurvits, Shmu'el Tamir, Zevulun Hammer and Moshe Nisim. Government Legal Adviser Yitzhaq Zamir will also be a member of the committee. The committee has been tasked with submitting recommendations to the Cabinet within 2 weeks.

Another issue on the Cabinet's agenda was the autonomy negotiations. The Cabinet expressed regret over the unilateral cessation of the negotiations by Egypt.

Sharon To Head Committee

TA111613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Tomorrow morning Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon will convene the special ministerial committee established by the Cabinet to seek ways to solve the land shortage in the settlements. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that 14 members of the government supported Prime Minister Menahem Begin's proposal to establish this committee and only the agriculture minister opposed it, because, according to him, it meant further delays. Minister Sharon was persuaded to head the committee only after a private talk with Mr Begin.

Our correspondent reported that the Cabinet rejected a proposal by Minister Sharon to immediately expropriate privately owned land for settlement purposes. The Cabinet also rejected a proposal to expropriate this land in stages.

GUSH EMUNIM, ZIONIST FEDERATION ESTABLISHING NEW SETTLEMENT

TA111107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Gush Emunim and the World Zionist Federation are now erecting a new settlement northwest of Jerusalem on the mountain near the village of Al-Jib. The name of the settlement is Hadasha [new]. Its establishment was approved by the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs a few months ago. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the settlers are members of the Mitzpe Giv'on nucleus. The settlement is being erected on land purchased by Jews a few years ago.

EXILED NOTABLES ATTEMPT RETURN TO WEST BANK

Arrival in Amman

TA101242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The three personalities from the Mt Hebron area who were expelled to Beirut a week ago arrived in Amman today and were received by representatives of the Jordanian Government and the PLO. The Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y says the three personalities may organize a large march to the Allenby Bridge in an attempt to return to their homes, even if the Israeli authorities arrest them.

Monte Carlo Radio reports that Dan 'Amit, a physics professor at the Hebrew University who heads the anti-Hebron settlement committee, says he is initiating a large march from Jerusalem to Jericho to receive the three personalities.

Deported Leaders at Allenby Bridge

TA111026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The three Hebron hills leaders--The mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Qadi of Hebron--reached the Allenby Bridge a short while ago with the declared intention to attempt to return to the Israeli side. An IDF force blocked the passage on the Israeli side of the bridge. The entire area at the entrance to the bridge was also blocked this morning and only people holding permits were allowed to cross the bridge.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports from Jericho that the three deported leaders are currently making speeches on the other side of the bridge in front of an entourage of journalists which accompanied them from Amman. About 100 demonstrators protesting the deportation reached the entrance of the bridge on the Israeli side in a march organized by a body including the Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, the Committee for a Just Peace, leftist organizations and the campus student organization. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that the authorities did not permit the procession to reach the bridge itself. Among the participants in this march are Knesset members Uri Avneri and Charlie Biton and the wife of the deported mayor of Halhul.

SUDAN

TRADE, CULTURAL AGREEMENTS WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

JN091036 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Khartoum, May 9 (SUNA)--The Sudanese-Ethiopian joint communique was signed at the Friendship Hall here yesterday following the conclusion of the Ethiopian-Sudanese Joint Ministerial Consultative Committee Meeting. The joint communique will be broadcast in both Khartoum and Addis Ababa next Monday.

A new trades agreement and the two trade and cultural protocols including the cultural protocol's working programme were also signed. Sudanese Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, signed for the Sudanese side while Foreign Minister Comrade Col. Dr. Gedle-Giorgis Feleke signed for the Ethiopian side. The protocols and the trade agreement were signed by concerned ministers of both sides.

UGANDA

OJOK DISMISSAL LEADS TO CONFRONTATION WITH BINAISA

Chief of Staff Dismissed

ID101537 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1414 GMT 10 May 80 EA

[Text] The chief of staff of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA], Brig Oyite Ojok, has been removed and appointed Uganda's ambassador to the Republic of Algeria. Lt Col (Manyumba) has been appointed chief of staff of the UNLA. All appoints take immediate effect. Announcing the appointments, the president of Uganda and commander in chief of the Uganda armed forces, Mr Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa, said the removal and the appointment of the new chief of staff lies within his constitutional powers as president and commander in chief of the armed forces and is not subject to the approval of the National Consultative Council [NCC].

In a statement duly signed by him, President Binaisa also appointed Rev Father (Okoth), presently a member of the NCC, minister of (?state for defense). His appointment will have to be approved by the NCC. Defending his actions, President Binaisa said: Of late, I have been watching the deteriorating security situation and the near breakdown in the relationship between the civilian population and the UNLA. The UNLA is supposed to be an army of the people and for the people, and not an instrument of oppression as the Idi Amin army was. In order to improve discipline and to build up good public relations between the army and the public at large, I have decided, in exercise of the powers concerred upon me by the constitution of Uganda and commander in chief of the armed forces [passage indistinct].

Meanwhile, President Binaisa will address the nation from Kampala City Park very soon to clarify circumstances that led to his decision. He, however, appealed to the people to be understanding, nationalistic and outward looking in view of the latest developments.

Military Rejects Dismissal

ID101542 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 10 May EA

[Text] Dear listeners: Here is a special announcement, but first we apologize for the 5:00 bulletin, which (?has) contradicted a (?previous) special announcement.

A special announcement: The Military Commission met this morning at the request of the chief of the defense forces and studied a letter from his excellency the president to the effect that Brig Oyite Ojok (?was) removed from the post of chief of staff and appointed ambassador to Algeria and lieutenant colonel (Manyumba) appointed as chief of staff with immediate effect. In view of the fact that his excellency's decision and action (?did) not follow the laid-down procedure regarding appointments, promotions and removal of senior army officers, the Military Commission finds it impossible to accept the decision (?and action) taken. Therefore, the Military Commission still recognizes David Oyite Ojok as the chief of staff. His excellency may be aware that the abrupt removal of the chief of staff has caused great tension and apprehension in the country and the armed forces in general. This is likely to affect the [word indistinct] of the commission in regard to improvement in the security situation which the commission was gradually (?achieving) in various areas. The Military Commission therefore appeals to the armed forces and the public at large to (?be) calm. A permanent solution on security and unnecessary tension (?can) be found.

Listeners: We again apologize for the 5 o'clock bulletin, which contradicted our previous special announcement. Otherwise, the special announcement still stands as it did.

JANA Reports Minister Arrested

LD110934 Tripoli JANA in English 0916 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Kampala, May 11, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY--It was announced in Kampala that soldiers arrested the Ugandian internal affairs minister, Barnabas Kununka. Sources from the Ugandan presidency stated that the arrest took place at the Nile Mansion Hotel in the center of Kampula, where most of the cabinet members live. The news of the interior minister's arrest followed a few hours after the news of the expulsion of the chief of staff from his post due to the deterioration of the security and economic situations in the country. The French news agency reported that some Ugandan soldiers today shot a man whose identity is not known yet in front of the Nile Mansion Hotel.

Appeal to Armed Forces

LD111758 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1655 GMT 11 May 80 EA

[Text] The Uganda National Liberation Front Military Commission has appealed to the armed forces and public to keep calm. In a statement signed by the chairman of the commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, the commission thanks the members of the armed forces and the public at large for remaining calm in this difficult situation since yesterday. The military commission further wishes to advise the general public that the situation remains normal and that people should report for duty and go about their normal business as usual. The general public will be informed of any further developments.

Foreign Financial Transactions Suspended

LD112100 Kampala Domestic Service in English 2009 GMT 11 May 80 EA

[Text] Here is a special announcement from the Military Commission on financial operations, read by (Alex Aneka): The Military Commission wishes to announce that:

1. All foreign transactions are suspended forthwith:

2. That where [word indistinct] have already been provided for all purposes but had not been (?declined) or collected by 8th May 1980, that is, telegraphic transfers, travelers checks, drafts, confirmed letters of credit, (?money) or drafts drawn on foreign banks, these will now require revalidation by the Bank of Uganda:

3. That the above sanctions will (?include) external accounts as well.

Any infringement of the above announcement by anybody will be dealt with severely. All domestic financial transactions should continue as usual.

[Signed] Paulo Muwanga, chairman, Military Commission. Dated the 11th day of May 1980.

Dar es Salaam Report on 11 May Situation

LD111825 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 May 80 EA

[Excerpts] Reports from Kampala say the army appears to have taken over the capital as a result of the refusal by some political and military leaders to accept the dismissal by President Binaisa of the Uganda chief of staff Col David Oyite Ojok.

A presidential aide said later that the communique issued yesterday by the Uganda National Liberation Front was announced with permission but President Binaisa himself has so far said nothing official on the situation.

A BBC correspondent in Kampala has said Uganda radio station is under heavy guard and it is possible President Binaisa has no access to the news media. The hotel in which ministers and senior officials live is also under heavy guard by policemen and a large army contingent. A spokesman for Colonel Ojok said the Military Commission at present appears to have taken over control of the country.

The BBC correspondent said the chairman of the Military Commission and Colonel Ojok both support Uganda's former president, Dr Milton Obote, who recently announced that he will be returning to Uganda toward the end of this month after living in exile for the last 9 years.

AFP: Troops Take Control

NC120608 Paris AFP in English 0605 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Kampala, May 12 (AFP)--Ugandan troops hostile to President Godfrey Binaisa took control of the country today, an official spokesman said here. The spokesman said he was speaking for the Military Commission of the Ugandan National Liberation Front. He added that the commission was "a group of Ugandan military leaders" and that it would keep control of the country "until further notice."

The commission spokesman refused to identify himself but was speaking to a BBC correspondent from the Nile Mansion Hotel room of Paul Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission and a supporter of former President Milton Obote who was ousted by Idi Amin in January 1971.

Today, the commission announced it had suspended all foreign currency dealings. A communique broadcast several times by Ugandan radio said those ignoring the ban "would be severely dealt with." The commission spokesman said the ban was aimed at preventing Ugandans sending their money out of the country.

The Military Commission has refused to accept President Godfrey Binaisa's sacking on Saturday Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel David Oyite Ojok.

At the start of the power struggle, soldiers backing Lt. Col. Oyite Ojok took control of tne capital's strategic spots-radio, television, telecommunications and the Nile Mansion complex where most government members are living.

President Binaisa is isolated about 30 km (19 miles) from here in Entebbe in his official residence where he is reportedly guarded by Tanzanians. There has been no official statement from his residence since Saturday.

CHAD

FIGHTING CONTINUES FOR NDJAMENA

Habre's Forces Reported on Offensive

AB090948 Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 9 May 80

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 May (AFP)--Troops loyal to faction leader Hissein Habre appear to have gone onto the offensive in this embattled Chadian capital where fighting has been raging since March 21 with neither side being able to advance. After some of the fiercest exchanges in the 2-month war erupted on Wednesday, dawn yesterday brought a resumption of violent clashes on the front line cutting the city in two between Mr Habre's armed forces of the north (FAN) and those backing President Goukouni **Oueddei.** By early last night more than 200 shells had exploded in fighting concentrated around the Habre-held April 13 camp and to the north of the town near the airport. FAN soldiers appeared to be trying to push towards the French base in the airport, from which France is scheduled toppull its troops out within the next two weeks. The Chadian news agency ATP, which reflects the viewpoint of President Oueddei, yesterday admitted FAN forces had gone onto the attack but said they had been repulsed, with Mr Habre's forces suffering casualties and losing equipment.

On the southern front, FAN troops clashed with troops headed by Foreign Minister Acyl **Ahmat,** a member of the pro-Libyan Joint Action Front. Mr Ahmat's men are fighting south of the Chagoua bridge alongside the Chadian armed forces of Vice-President Wadal Abdelkader **Kamougue,** who is leading the Chadian delegation to a Franco-African summit opening today in Nice, southern France. Neither side, however, appears to have markedly altered its positions, and both are receiving reinforcements so that their relative strength remains about the same. Meanwhile President Oueddei yesterday sent a letter to French Ambassador Marcel Beaux here expressing his profound thanks to French military doctors who since the start of the war have cared for the wounded.

Intense Fighting Continues

AB101050 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 May (AFP)--Intense fighting continued in Ndjamena on the 50th day of the civil war between forces of Hissein Habre and President Goukouni Oueddei. But the positions held by the two sides were unchanged yesterday evening, with the city still divided in two. The radio station controlled by Mr Habre, the defense minister who was fired last month in a cabinet action he holds invalid, announced that his forces had put to flight soldiers of Foreign Minister Acyl Ahamet, that had attacked the Habre rear at the Chagua bridge south of Ndjamena. Such attacks on the rear, both by Mr Ahamet's men and those of Vice President Wadal Abdelkadar Kamougue, have been frequent and so far all have failed. Meanwhile, French troops continued to send equipment out of their base in the Goukouni-controlled zone, in planes and trucks to Cameroon whence it is being sent either to Central African Republic or back to France. The 1,100 French soldiers here are expected to be gone by about the fourth week in May. The French government announced their withdrawal last month.

Libyan Involvement Alleged

AB111420 Paris AFP in French 1157 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Nice, 10 May (AFP)--The impact of the Chadian conflict was felt throughout the Seventh Franco-African Conference which has just ended in Nice.

According to two emissaries from Mr Hissein Habre, former minister of defense, some of Colonel Kamougue's close collaborators wish to eliminate President Goukouni Oeddei. The two emissaries, Mr Michel Froud and Ousman Gam, brought several documents to the conference which personally implicated Colonel Kamougue, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) in Chad, who is leading the official Chadian delegation. According to these documents, during a meeting held on 5 April 1980, Mr Kassire, a former official of the Chadian Finance Ministry, expressed the view that Mr Goukouni, who is too close to Libya, should be eliminated for having undertaken to eliminate Mr Hissein Habre. According to the two emissaries, this information was contained in a written document in Colonel Kamougue's own handwriting, seized from his personal vehicle during an offensive in the first week of April, on the Chagoua bridge (south of the Chadian capital) in the first week of April.

According to the emissaries, both high-level officials in the Northern Armed Forces, the meeting at which these notes were taken was attended by several leaders from the South, including Mr Kassire, a close collaborator of Colonel Kamougue. The statements recorded in the documents show that the leaders from the South do not believe in the effectiveness of a buffer force and that they believe that after the elimination of President Goukouni, other factions could be formed. The two emissaries have indicated to the press that the recent columns that have arrived in Chad are not necessarily made up of Libyan elements, but that the Libyans are behind them. They have also pointed out that all the sophisticated artillery of President Goukouni's Popular Armed Forces (FAP) have a Libyan advisory staff. They also noted that for the time being, there is no Libyan army in Chad, but as soon as a position is taken, the Libyans install themselves there. Like the majority of the heads of state present at the Nice conference, the two messengers of Hissein Habre deplored the ineffectiveness of the OAU and have expressed their wish for intervention by the UN in Chad.

Lastly, they estimated that the Chadian Armed Forces of Colonel Kamougue are now more than 25 kilometers to the south of Chagoua.

HIGH CHADIAN OFFICIALS MEET TO DRAW UP PEACE PLAN

AB111100 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 May (AFP)--A group of high Chadian officials has met at Kousseri, in Cameroon across the Chari River from Ndjamena, to draw up a peace plan in another attempt to end the civil war now in its eighth week here.

The resolutions at the meeting yesterday, chaired by former Economy Minister Abdoulaye Lamana, were to be sent to the main opponents in the fighting, Hissein Habre and President Goukouni Oueddei. They were also to go to Foreign Minister Acyl Ahamet and Interior Minister Mohamat Abba Said whose forces are supporting those of Mr Goukouni. Previous attempts to get a ceasefire in the fighting, which began March 21, failed after meetings of the main participants.

In yesterday's fighting, there were many exchanges of automatic weapons fire along the line that cuts Ndjamena in two between the Goukouni and Habre forces. More than 30 people were reported wounded.

The 1,100 French troops continued sending out equipment in anticipation of their withdrawal from Chad. The pullout decision was announced last month in Paris.

LE MONDE DESCRIBES FRENCH PULLOUT FROM NDJAMENA CAMP

LD1209[illegible] Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 80 p 5

[Pierre Biarnes dispatch: "French Forces Removing Their Hardware"]

[Text] Ndjamena--"This time, it's the end. It's the big pullout." After 80 years of almost continuous presence (with a brief interruption in 1975-1976 at the time of the Claustre affair), an officer commented in these words on the implementation of the orders received from Paris.

The Tacaud operation camp in Ndjamena has the appearance of a beehive; everyone is busy, every service is packing its bags and, in the modest rooms where the French Embassy is now situated, the files and whatever could be saved of the Republic's Sevres porcelain and silver from the looting.

In the past 4 days, ammunition and some hardware have been removed either to Libreville [Gabon] and Bangui [car] or to France via Cameroon. Unless something unexpected happens, everything should be over by 20 May--after protecting the final airborne departures, armored cars and tanks will bring up the rear by moving toward Douala [Cameroon] first by the Farcha Ferry and then by road.

From 15 May at the very latest all civilians who have after all decided not to remain in Ndjamena at their own risk will no longer find refuge at the base and will, therefore, also have to cross the Chari River.

Then it will be time for the departure of 1,100 officers and men, which will take some 36-72 hours at the most. Once this is completed the belligerents will find themselves on their own, face to face, just as they wanted. The base will have been evacuated and--a fact of particular importance--so will the airfield runway which, unless some miracle occurs, will immediately become the object of fierce fighting. Both the base and the runway are in fact to be handed over to National Unity Transition Government (GUNT) President Goukouni's People's Armed Forces (FAP) in whose zone they are situated. Obviously, Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN), whose outposts are only a few hundred meters away, will try either to seize them or at least, neutralize them within hours of the French troops' departure.

In fact no one in Ndjamena--where after all the mainly unofficial resolutions adopted at the recent pan-African summit in Lagos are generally deemed unrealistic and very ambiguous--doubts that fighting will flare up again, or at least continue. Even though it has not altogether been ruled out here that a UN intervention could eventually prove effective, no one believes in any possibility of either successful African mediation or military intervention. People in both camps are thinking more than ever in terms of fighting it out, and the small "Conciliation Commission" created by Togo President Eyadema and left without any precise instructions can merely watch helplessly the continuation of the fighting. Furthermore, despite assurances given by Nigeria and some other countries in Lagos, it is still believed that the OAU will be unable to muster in the coming weeks the logistical means indispensable for the creation and maintenance of an inter-African force able to impose its will on the combatants on both sides.

Despite this military withdrawal France, which is anxious to prepare for the future, will try to salvage whatever can be saved.

It has been unofficially stated that the military hospital at the base, where the FAP wounded are now being treated and tended, will be reestablished on the other bank of the Chari in Cameroon, a few kilometers from the rapid-intervention military medical unit to which their brother adversaries from the FAN are still being admitted. Furthermore, a consular mission is to be established at Moundou in the South, in a region away from the fighting where some 250 French people still work. And, finally, France has officially advised the Chad Government that it is determined to resume cooperation in various forms with its former colony, if it is asked to do so, once peace is restored and preconditions for such cooperation are again extent. In the fertile, densely populated and peaceful southern region this could even occur sooner, and Colonel Kamougue who, as GUNT vice president, will represent Chad at the Franco-African summit in Nice, will certainly discuss this with the French authorities.

CONGO

PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

AB091435 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The President of the Central Committee and head of state, Col Denis Sassou-n'guesso received a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Korea led by Comrade (Kim Tae-chung) late this morning. The Korean delegation has been in Brazzaville for a few days. Comrade (Kim Tae-chung) conveyed a message from President Kim Il-song to his Congolese counterpart. After the audience, the head of the Korean delegation spoke to correspondent (Joseph Nguiene): [Begin recording]

[(Kim dae-tchuk)] During the audience I conveyed a personal letter from Comrade Kim Il-song to the President of the People's Republic of the Congo. We held discussions on issues related to the friendly ties between the people of our two countries.

[Question] What do you think of these relations between the Congo and your country?

[Answer] We are convinced that in the future, the relations of friendship and brotherhood between our two countries will gradually be strengthened. The Korean people consider the friendly and fraternal relations between our two countries [words indistinct]. This is why our government and our people will always grant active support to the just struggle of the Congolese people. [end recording]

ZAIRE

MOBUTU MEETS MOROCCAN, CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTERS

AB092023 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1750 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Nice, 9 May (AZAP)--In Nice today the founding president of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire, Comrade Mobutu Sese Seko, received in successive audiences the Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr M'hamed Boucetta and Mr Pierre Nze, respectively.

The Moroccan minister conveyed a personal message from King Hassan II to the Zairian head of state. During this meeting, the two personalities took the opportunity to bring up the subject of the fraternal relations and cooperation that link the peoples of Morocco and Zaire.

GHANA

UK FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AB120652 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Britain's undersecretary of state of the foreign and commonwealth office, Mr Richard Lewis, has arrived in Accra for a 3-day official visit to Ghana. He will hold discussions with government officials aimed at strengthening the cordial relations between the two countries. Commenting on the four AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] convicts who escaped from prison and are now living in Britain, Mr Lewis said it is largely a legal issue, and he is ready to discuss it with the Ghanaian authorities.

LIBERIA

SGT DOE EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION COUNCIL

AB091545 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, has told the Liberian people that the intention of the People's Redemption Council is not to disorganize the country but to see that the affairs of the state are well managed. He said it is for this reason that the present government was composed of both civilian and military personnel. The head of state spoke this yesterday morning when a group of concerned Christian women presented him and the members of the PRC [People's Redemption Council] with an aide-memoire at the executive mansion. Master Sergeant Doe emphasized that he and the PRC did not believe in discrimination and he pointed to the minister of public works, Gabriel Tucker, who served both the Tubman and Tolbert regimes. He said Mr Tucker was permitted to participate in the PRC government because he did not participate in corruption in the previous governments.

NIGERIA

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST MEETING

AB091724 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The first meeting of Nigeria's national economic council took place today in Lagos. The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, who is the chairman of the body, presided over the deliberations. Matters to which participants addressed themselves included minimum salaries and fringe benefits, car loans as well as basic allowances for public servants. Others were demands by the national labor congress (NLC), producer prices for the 1979/1980 season and the revised guidelines for state governments in respect of external loans.

In a speech, Dr Ekwueme said that the memorandum on minimum salaries and fringe benefits was designed to inform the council of the action already taken by the federal government. He was of the opinion that the policies of the different governments on remuneration should be properly coordinated since the whole country constituted a single labor market.

On car loans and basic allowance, the vice president stated that the issue had been discussed by the federal government and representatives of the NLC. The governors of the 19 states and governors of the central bank attended the conference.

ANGOLA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

LD091350 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 9 May 80 EA

[Summary] Foreign Minister Paul Jorge returned home this morning from Cape Verde where he had been attending the third session of the Angola-Cape Verde Joint Commission. On his return Mr Jorge answered questions on a number of topics, including Angolan relations with Portugal:

[Begin recording] "As far as relations with Portugal are concerned, this was another topic for discussion, the more so since President Eanes was recently on an official visit to Cape Verde. Accordingly, during our visit we were told by Cape Verde officials that Eanes' visit was significant in the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

"It is true that the present Portuguese Government has attitudes which we consider ambiguous, and at the same time there is a growing campaign by the Portuguese media which in certain respects is meant to (?diminish) the dignity of our people and revolution. The truth, as we were told, is that we should be aware that certain Portuguese political entities sincerely want the harmonious development of relations with Angola, and among these forces or personalities in favor of the harmonious development of relations is president Ramalho Eanes himself.

"As you well know, our relations with Portugal have never been in line, but we think that in relations with any country there are always high and low points, when what we would call political or ideological affinity is nonexistent. But this does not mean that we cannot [words indistinct]. All the same, as long as there is visible progress as regards the attitudes of certain elements in Portugal toward Angola, and taking into account the fundamental interests of both peoples, we are convinced that this phase will be overcome and that a new era in relations between Angola and Portugal will be established."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DENIES ARRIVAL OF NICARAGUAN TROOPS

LD111906 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 May 80 EA

[Text] We now present a rebuttal from the department of political education, propaganda and information of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee:

London and Paris--capitals of lies. The Western information agencies have never accepted Angola's good furtune. For this reason the British REUTER and the French AFP have more than once spread lies about Angola thus playing the official spokesman of puppet organizations, [words indistinct] in an attempt to mislead world opinion into believing that the Angolan Government would not alone be able to guide the destiny of this great nation.

The People's Republic of Angola has never at any time made a secret of the invaluable internationalist support it receives, mainly from the socialist community, in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, health and so on. Likewise we have never hidden the facts that Cuba gives us military support and will continue to do so for as long as South Africa remains a threat to our country by training, arming and equipping UNITA puppets and gangsters and sending them to southern Angola.

Recently the greatest flights of fancy have come from London, where the so-called FNLA has an office. And as recently as April AFP carried a communique from this Western capital and puppet organization saying, inter alia, that the Angolan president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, visited Moscow last December to try and muster Kremlin support to persuade the Cubans to resume their abandoned efforts in (?northern Angola), and adding that the Angolan president was waiting for Havana to send considerable reinforcements to the 36,000 Cubans already in Angola. In addition to this--from London this time--the FNLA used REUTERS on 7 May to try and tell people, (?much to the surprise of the Angolan Government), that 500 Nicaraguans had joined the Cuban forces in Angola.

(?Taking into account the fact that these lies) are aimed solely at discrediting the assistance given us by the heroic Cuban people, the department of political and ideological education of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee hereby categorically denies the arrival of Nicaraguan troops in Angola to fight alongside the glorious people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola.

To conclude, we would like to recall the words of the late lamented comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto: according to the imperialists Angola should have been a compliant tool in its hands, an instrument ready to fulfill imperialist desires, but Angola followed this path of independence, revolution and the building of socialism. This being the case it clearly cannot in any way align itself with the forces of reaction, either internal or external.

We have just read you a rebuttal from the department of political education, propaganda and information of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee

MOZAMBIQUE

EVERY MINISTRY TO HAVE 'CONTROL, DISCIPLINE' OFFICE

LD091356 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 May 80 EA

[Excerpt] A department of control and discipline has been set up in the Ministry of State for the Presidency of implementation of the presidential directives. The individuals in charge of this department were yesterday introduced to the employees of this state apparatus' central organ at a ceremony presided over by its respective minister, Jose Oscar Monteiro.

Jose Oscar Monteiro, a member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of state in the office and reminded those present of the guidelines drawn up by President Samora Machel regarding the purge of the state apparatus and the proper distribution of cadres. Quoting President Samora Machel's speech of 18 March, he said every minister must, within three months, ensure that his ministry is a healthy, operative and dynamic body. The people have the right to participate in the purge and accordingly an office of control and discipline will be set up in every ministry.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS REACTIONS TO CONSTITUTION PROPOSALS

LD091104 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The chairman of the commission of inquiry into a new constitution for South Africa, Mr Schlesbusch, says he envisages that the proposed black advisory council should be drawn from all levels of the black population. Mr Schlebusch, who is also South Africa's minister of the interior, was interviewed in Cape Town after the commission's interim report had been tabled in Parliament. Referring to the recommendation of the commission's providing for any committee of the proposed president's council to confer with the black advisory council, he said various black professions and other groups would be represented on the black council. Others represented on the council would be black local authorities and delegates from the self-governing black states.

Mr Schlebusch said that legislation providing for the establishment of the president's council, a 60-man advisory body of experts, would be introduced before the end of the present parliamentary session. Members of the council would be drawn from the white, colored, Indian and Chinese communities. The recommendations of the commission, which also include the abolition of the senate and the enlargement of the assembly, have already been accepted by the government.

Meanwhile, there's been a mixed reaction to the commission's report. The leader of the Coloured Freedom Party, Mr Afrika, said its recommendations could only be to the advantage of the colored people. He said that colored representation on the president's council would mean that for the first time in their history the colored people would have a say in national affairs in South Africa and not only in matters concerning their own group. Mr Afrika said that although it was not envisaged that blacks should be represented on the president's council this did not mean that they would be shut out altogether. He pointed out that in terms of the commission's recommendations a committee of the president's council would be able to hold direct consultations with black representatives.

However the leader of the Colored Labor Party, Mr David Curry, said the recommendations of the Schlebusch commission were unacceptable because blacks were excluded. He said it was time for it to be accepted that blacks were also citizens of South Africa.

The chief minister of the black state of Qwaqwa, Mr Mopeli, said there could be no solution to South Africa's race problems unless blacks were included in decisionmaking. He proposed that the council of black leaders should be part of the president's council and not a separate body.

The chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Buthelesi, said the commission's recommendations did not seem to be a step closer to the holding of national dialogue or convention. Only this, he said, would be a step in the direction.

The official opposition party,in the South African Parliament, the Progressive Federal Party, has rejected the majority findings of the Schlebusch commission because blacks are not included in the president's council. A member of the party who served on the commission, Mr Colin Eglin, said the exclusion of blacks from the council would make the findings of an acceptable constitution for South Africa more difficult.

However, the leader of the opposition New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, viewed the commission's recommendations as the beginning of a new era in interrace communication in South Africa. He said a link had been created that would draw all South Africa's peoples together in a continuing consultation and dialogue.

The leader of the opposition South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said he was happy with the report. He said whites, coloreds and Indians had been brought together to sit around a table and this was the right step at the right time.

JOHANNESBURG CARRIES URANIUM PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD091642 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The South African Atomic Energy Board says South Africa will be able to produce about 11,000 tons of uranium a year by the mid-eighties, if the demand rises. The board says in its annual report tabled in Parliament that South Africa should be able to maintain an annual production of at least 11,000 tons of uranium well into the next century. Last year, South Africa's estimated uranium production totalled 4,782 tons, 21 percent more than in 1978.

ZIMBABWE

AGREEMENT FOR PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITH EEC SIGNED

LD091338 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 8 May 80 CA

[Text] Zimbabwe today became the 60th member of the group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries [ACP] which have preferential trading terms with the European Economic Community. Zimbabwe was admitted at a joint meeting of the EEC and ACP which opened in Nairobi this morning.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE, LABOR MINISTRY NAME CHANGE--The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has changed its name. In future it will be known as the Ministry of Labor and Social Services. The change of name has been approved by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. [Text] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1609 GMT 8 May 80 CA]

ZIMBABWE ROADS MINISTRY NAME CHANGE--A spokesman for the prime minister's office has announced that the arm of the government controlling the country's roads and traffic system has been renamed the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic. Posts and Telecommunications Corporation ceases to be a statutory body, and becomes a department within the [Posts and Telecommunications] Ministry. The change has been made with the approval of the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and President Canaan Banana. [Text] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 May 80 CA]